

**Cultural Resource Inventory
of the Wilderness Gardens Preserve Project for the
County of San Diego Parks Department
San Diego County, California**

Lead Agency:

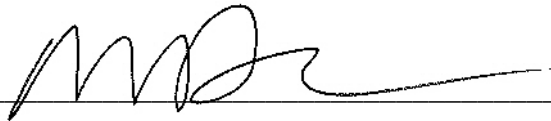
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Project Proponent: County of San Diego Parks and Recreation

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Acreage:	732.43
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Term	Definition (in MBA Capitalization Style)
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARMR	Archaeological Resource Management Report
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ASMD	Area-Specific Management Directives
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
CR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
County	County of San Diego
DPR	County Department of Parks and Recreation
e.g.	for example
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
HRI	California State Historic Resources Inventory
MBA	Michael Brandman Associates
Preserve	Wilderness Garden Preserve
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDDPR	County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

Term	Definition (in MBA Capitalization Style)
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SOW	Statement of Work
SWAP	Small Wilderness Area Preserves
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents a cultural resources inventory by Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) of the Wilderness Gardens Preserve (Preserve) Project for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). The Preserve contains a total of 732.43 acres in seven parcels, and the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Preserve project includes all seven parcels. DPR proposes to manage the Preserve in accordance with a Resource Management Plan (RMP), which will include Area Specific Management Directives (ASMD). The RMP and ASMDs require up-to-date cultural resource and biological resource data associated with existing and historic conditions on the Preserve project grounds. The purpose of this study is to determine whether historic properties exist in the Preserve and to provide detailed cultural and historic information about these resources. In addition, the purpose is to provide recommendations to County Parks on how to manage the resources to achieve the goal of preservation and avoidance.

A cultural resource literature search was conducted for the Preserve at San Diego State University's South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). The records search took place in May 2009 and was conducted by co-author Arabesque Said-Abdelwahed. The search radius used for the Preserve project area consisted of the nine parcels in the project area plus land located at least 0.25-mile around the margins of the project area.

MBA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for traditional cultural properties. The results of the SLF search indicated that no known Native American resources are located in or near the Preserve project area. The response letter also provided a listing of Native American contacts that might have knowledge as to whether the proposed project would impact cultural resources known to local Tribes. Letters to each of the listed tribal contacts were sent via certified mail. To date, one letter response from the Pala Band of Mission Indians and a call from the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians have been received.

The pedestrian survey of the Preserve project area was performed on various dates in May 2009 and July 2009. Only that ground potentially exhibiting a 20 percent slope or less was examined during the survey: this precluded direct examination of Pala Mountain and the canyon sides of the San Luis Rey River. The slope restriction was justified by the fact that either prehistoric or historic peoples seldom use high-slope areas. Survey activity was limited to the floodplain of the San Luis Rey and landslide slumps along its western banks. High slope areas also exhibited dense chaparral, which is relatively impenetrable and offered no visibility for the survey team. Bedrock and outcrops of cliff rock within and near the floor of the San Luis Rey floodplain were carefully examined for evidence of previously undetected sites and artifacts, along with isolated milling slicks, bedrock mortars and rock art. The property contains a low-level trash scatter of modern and possibly historic-era artifacts but these rare individual items were not recorded.

Fieldwork detected additional cultural resources beyond those already known from previous research, and re-identified all known previously recorded sites. New and updated DPR Primary Record form sets for these resources are attached in Appendix D. The newly recorded resources included historic structure complexes and landscaping in the Preserve built during two different periods (P37-030864). These resources were built after the Sickler's Grist Mill (P37-027475) had been abandoned for several decades. A possible prehistoric milling slick in the San Luis Rey floodplain (P37-030651), a prehistoric mortar (P37-030650), and a historic road remnant (P37-030646) northeast of the ranger station on the opposite bank of the San Luis Rey floodplain was also detected. An additional milling slick/mortar was located at site CA-SDI-10282. One recorded prehistoric resource CA-SDi-513 (recorded in 1954 by Delbert True) was not relocated and it is suspected that the artifacts therein were removed by True in 1954 and sent to a museum of a now-uncertain location. In 2005 Dr. Lynne Christenson, County Historian, prepared a document that the County Historic Site Board used to determine that the Sickler's Grist Mill site (P37-027475) was significant historic resources at the local level of analysis.

DPR considers all cultural resources found in the Preserve project area to be significant. The establishment of cultural resource-specific ASMDs as part of Preserve planning could reduce or eliminate potential direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources in the project area from any future activities. In summary, several significant cultural resources were detected during the survey. Because those resources are located in areas that may receive varying amounts of public traffic, ASMDs specific to cultural resource management plans are recommended.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR or Parks), MBA conducted a cultural resources inventory of the Wilderness Gardens Preserve (Preserve). The purpose of this report is to present the results of MBA's efforts to describe these resources. This study follows California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports. The report is structured following Parks' Cultural Resources Phase 1 Survey and Inventory reporting format. MBA staff archaeologist Arabesque Said-Abdelwahed at the SCIC conducted the cultural resource literature search.

All three authors and a staff member of the Pala Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resource Department completed the surveys in May and June of 2009. Additional site reviews took place in July and August of 2009, including survey of property in the far southeast corner of the project area. Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix D.

1.1 - Project Description

DPR proposes to manage the Preserve in accordance with a Resource Management Plan (RMP), which will include ASMDs. The RMP and ASMDs require up-to-date cultural resource and biological resource data associated with existing and historic conditions on the Preserve project grounds. The purpose of this study is to determine whether historic properties exist in the Preserve and to provide detailed cultural and historic information about these resources. In addition, the purpose is to provide recommendations to County Parks on how to manage the resources to achieve the goal of preservation and avoidance.

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

2.1 - Existing Conditions

2.1.1 - Site Geography

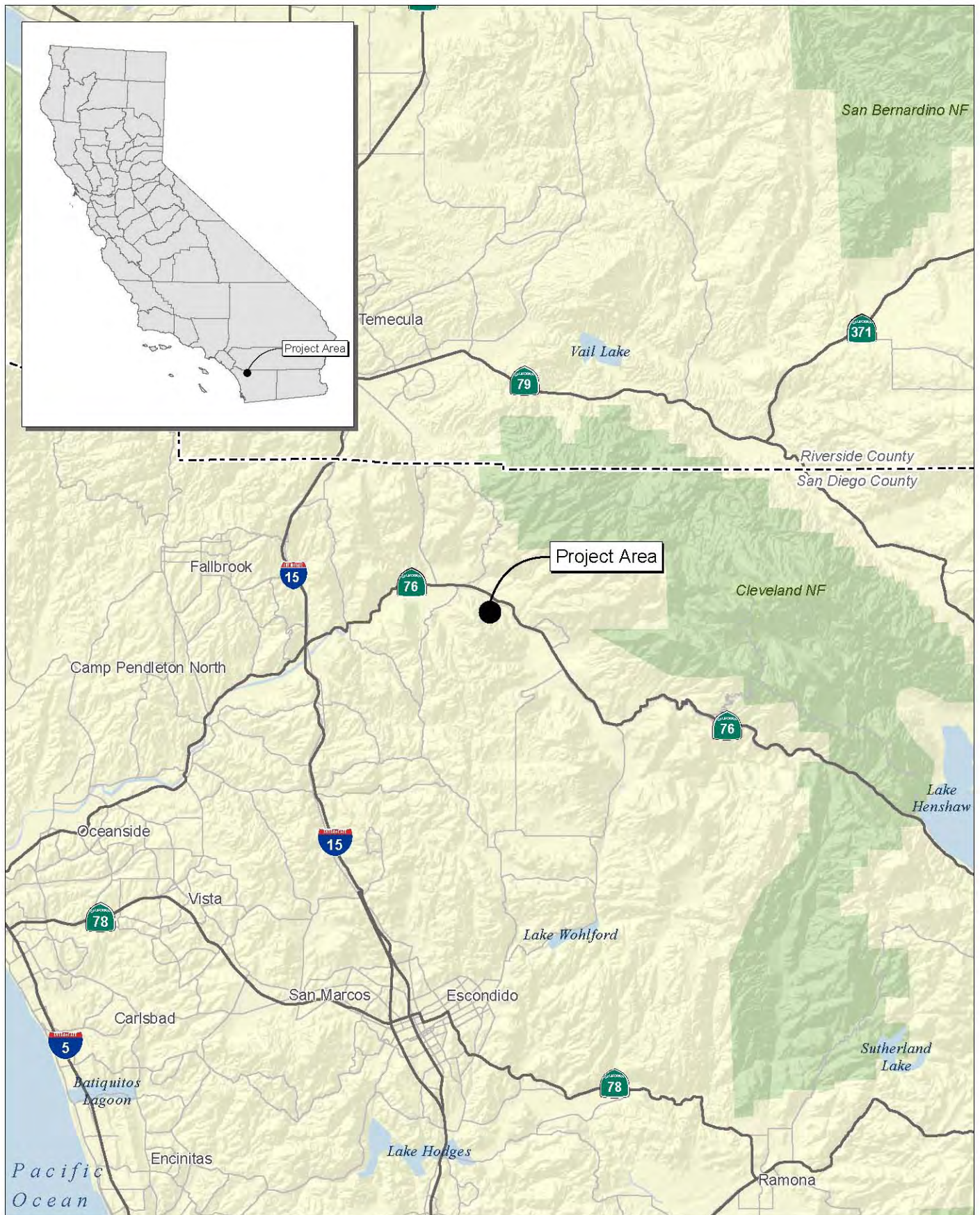
The Preserve contains a total of 732.43 acres in seven parcels located a few miles southeast of the community of Pala (Exhibit 1). These parcels are located in a small portion of Section 25 of T9S R2W, most of Section 36 of T9S R2W, and 160 acres in Section 31 of T9S R1W (Exhibit 2) and is considered the APE for the project. Access is gained by entering at the Preserve entrance off Highway 76 a few miles southeast of the community of Pala in the San Luis Rey River valley. Much of the Preserve area is not fenced and is located on the steep slopes of Pala Mountain, the northwest peak of which lies in the Preserve (Exhibit 3).

The public is permitted on existing trails in the Preserve and can visit large ponds that are frequented by animals and birds, as well as other recreational activities. The Alice Fries Trail is located north of the information kiosk at the east end of the Preserve, while the Main Trail covers the entire bench forming a loop around the Ranger Station. The Upper Meadow Trail brings hikers onto a stabilized landslide slump located south of the Ranger Station. This slump area was used for grazing during the early ranching period and exhibits a large dry reservoir near the edge of the bench that was built between 1954 and 1964. The Pond Loop Trail allows hikers to circle the largest pond on the site, while the Camellia Trail once took hikers to large camellia bushes planted by E. Manchester Boddy after he took possession of the property in 1954.

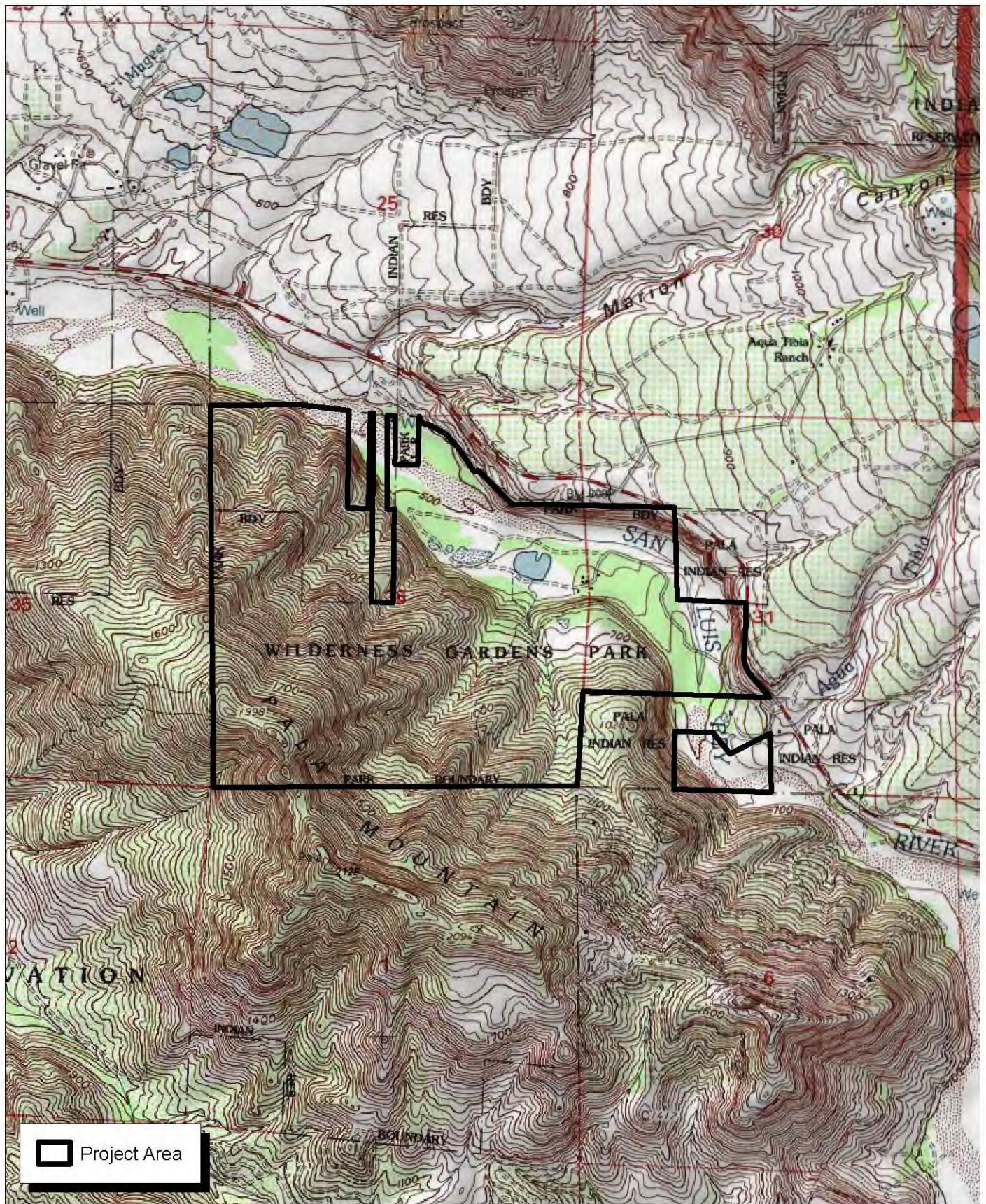
Those portions of the Preserve visited by the public are located only in a small, perhaps 100-acre section of the first tier bench that is located on the south side of the River. Access to the Preserve is from Highway 76 and parking for hikers and picnickers is located at the east end. The Preserve exhibits dirt roads and trails that allow the public to access the central portion of the bench above the River and hike amongst landscapes that have changed little since the County bought the property in 1973. The mountainous landscape south of the public section of the Preserve is not accessible, is extremely steep, and contains dense native vegetation. Our survey of the property showed that the occasional ornamental plants can still be found, but all formerly irrigated vegetation planted when Boddy held the property as a nursery are now gone.

2.1.2 - Geology and Soils

The Preserve contains a segment of the San Luis Rey River and floodplain that are filled with Holocene alluvial deposits. During the historic period, the San Luis Rey River exhibited continual flows and grassy bottomlands all the way to Pala (Wolcott 1976), but is now an intermittent stream. Many sections of the floodplain in the Preserve are now stabilized because of a reduction in flooding potential due to upstream flood control structures, such as the dam at Lake Henshaw, and diversion for agricultural use.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2009.



Source: TOPO! USGS Pala (1996) 7.5' DRG.



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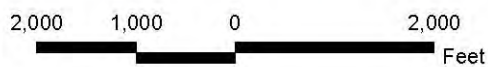
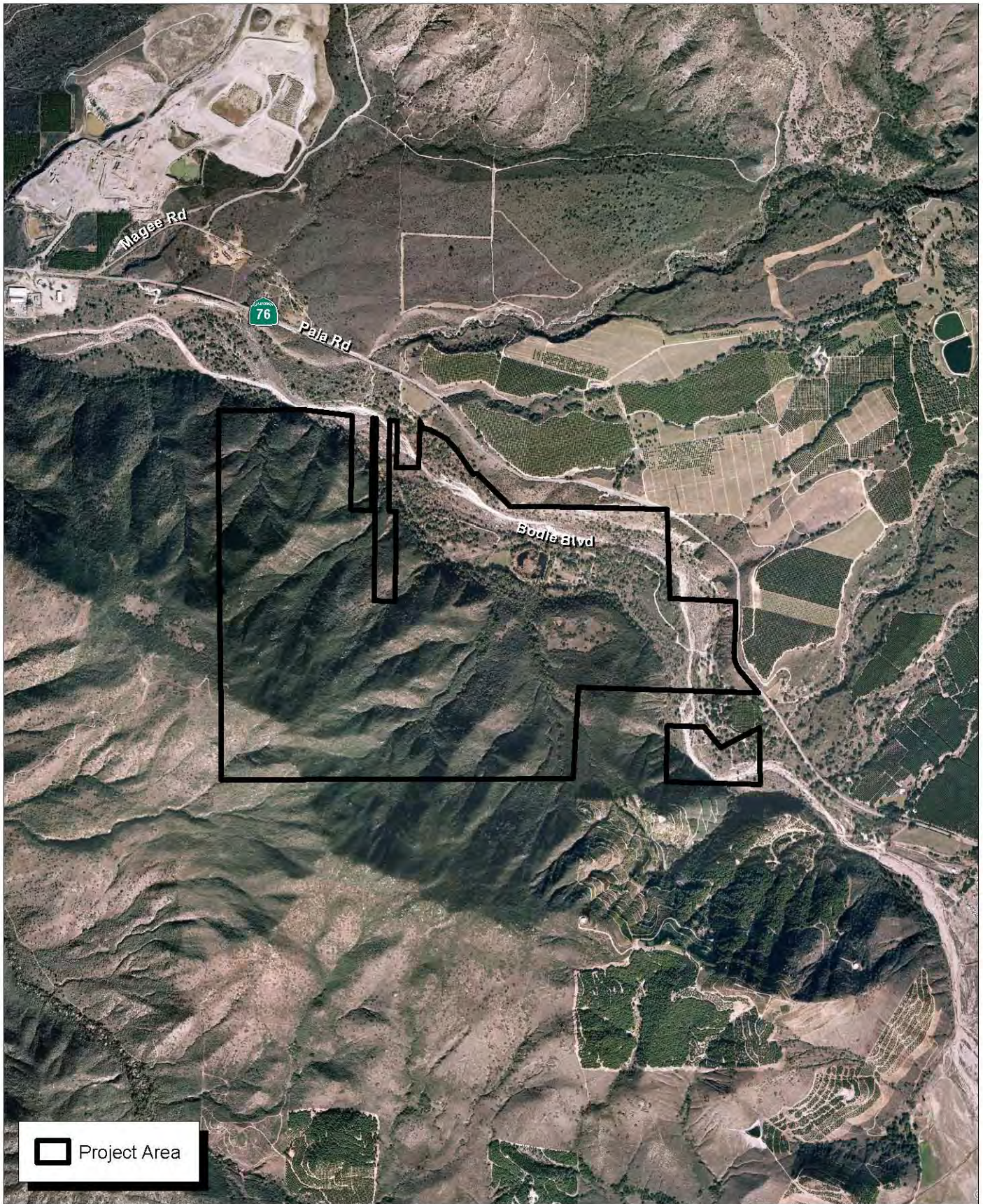


Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity USGS Map

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY



Source: Google Earth Pro Aerial (February 2006).



Michael Brandman Associates

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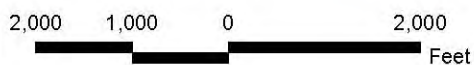


Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Aerial Map

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

The fact that the San Luis Rey likely had continual flows during the historic period meant that the Sickler's buildings had to be placed in sections of the property that received no springtime floodwaters.

Steep canyon sides lead to benches to the north and east. These benches consist of older Pleistocene fans and landslide slumps, and many significant prehistoric sites have been found on them. The River generally exhibits water only during the rainy season. This is due to increased water usage upstream to supply irrigation water to the numerous farms and orchards throughout the valley. The sides and ridge tops of Pala Mountain may exhibit mineral-bearing deposits given its nearness to the mineralized dikes of Tourmaline Queen Mountain to the north, but because the property has remained in the hands of the State, Tribal and National governments, assess to mineral resources discoveries is limited.

2.1.3 - Biology

Baseline biological surveys were conducted on the Preserve in the late spring and summer of 2009. MBA biologists conducted several time of sampling methods to assess the current status of biological resources onsite. Due to a series of drought years and the lack of late winter to early spring, results of these surveys may not represent an exhaustive list of all plant and wildlife species occurring within the Preserve.

Numerous vegetation communities were mapped within the Preserve and consist of dense Coast live oak woodland, Open Coast live oak woodland, Chamise-chaparral, Diegan coastal sage, Freshwater marsh, Native grassland, Non-native grassland, Non-vegetated river channel, Ornamental woodland, Southern mixed chaparral, Southern riparian forest with minor amounts of rocky out-crops and urban/developed land. The most abundant vegetation community on the Preserve is Southern mixed chaparral.

2.2 - Cultural Setting

The region in and around Pala is significant from an archaeological and historical standpoint because: 1) original concepts associated with southern California prehistory were generated by studying archaeological sites east of the Preserve in the 1940's and 1950's (Meighan 1954, True 1958); and 2) Spanish *asistencias* were usually established near well known protohistoric villages yet the location of the protohistoric village at Pala has not yet been identified. Geographically speaking, the Preserve does not appear have potential to exhibit a village that may have been in use when the Spanish were in political control of California, but this is considered a possibility based on the proximity to the River.

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic context in which to understand the relevance of sites found in the general vicinity of the project area. Descriptions that are more detailed can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including

Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Heizer and Elasser (1980), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003) and Jones and Klar (2007).

2.2.1 - Prehistoric Period

The most accepted regional chronology for the coastal areas of southern California is from Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968). Created to place temporal structure upon materialistic phases observed during archaeological syntheses, the advantages and weaknesses of southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (ed. 1978). Regional archaeologists generally follow a three-part southern California format when discussing the prehistory of San Diego County, but recent excavations and new models have forced local archaeologists to reconsider whether the early models are still valid.

The Early Period is associated with the San Dieguito Tradition, the Archaic Period is associated with the Milling Stone Horizon, the Encinitas Tradition, and the La Jolla/Pauma Complexes, while the Late Period is associated with the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes. Archaeological evidence for early occupations is predominately a coastal phenomenon, with inland areas exhibiting rare examples¹.

2.2.2 - Early Prehistoric Period

Spanning a time period from approximately 10,000 to roughly 8,000 years ago, archaeological assemblages attributed to an Early Period complex known as the San Dieguito are characterized by toolkits with fishing tools, large points, scrapers, and bifaces of various uses. These assemblages were found in lagoon shellfish middens and riverine village sites (see Warren 1967, Gallegos 1992, Warren et al 1998). Many of the earliest sites have been lost to current science as they are now inundated by the post-Pleistocene sea level rise. The limited data available suggests that inland populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups between base camps as the seasons changed. Higher population densities could be achieved on the coast because of marine fisheries, but fresh reliable water was required and the interior food resources were probably exploited seasonally.

The transition between the Early Prehistoric and the Archaic is uncertain, they are often lumped together, and the dates available to researchers are somewhat speculative (Laylander, <http://home.earthlink.net/~researchissues/>). This is because the earliest deposits are rare and there is little difference in the style of toolkits for many thousands of years. It does appear that as Early Period populations slowly transitioned to the Archaic and Late Periods, toolkits were modified to reflect a complex subsistence strategy with wild plant gathering being added to the fishing and hunting industries (Gallegos 1987). No sites of this period were found on the Preserve.

¹ Don Laylander maintains an excellent website devoted to research issues in San Diego prehistory (<http://home.earthlink.net/~researchissues/>) and local archaeologists can keep abreast of the regional synthetic issues as they become apparent over time.

2.2.3 - Archaic Period

Handstones and millingsstones began being used during the La Jolla/Pauma Complex (Warren 1967, True 1958), which appears to date between roughly 8,000 to 1,500 years ago. Tool assemblages of the La Jolla Complex reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems as they include millingsstones. For inland areas, it has been assumed that exploitation of grass seeds formed a primary subsistence activity during this period and True (1980) speculated that the lack of shellfish remains was simply a product of geographical locale. Early Archaic artifact assemblages include choppers and scraper planes, but there is a general lack of projectile points in excavated assemblages. The appearance of smaller projectile points in the late portion of the La Jolla or early Pauma suggests the development of a more diverse economy, and the distribution of millingsstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. More arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally and spatially dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation.

Warren et al. (1998) has recently described four early periods: an Initial period (10,500 - 8,200 years before present (ybp), including San Dieguito and some La Jolla assemblages; a Transitional period (8,200 - 7,200 ybp), with San Dieguito/La Jolla assemblages and pure La Jolla assemblages; a Developmental Early Archaic period (7,200 - 4,000 ypb), which represents the main La Jolla pattern; and a Final Early Archaic period (4,000 - 1,300 ypb), with La Jolla assemblages somewhat modified by late Holocene environmental change. No sites of this period were found in the Preserve.

2.2.4 - Late Period

Dating between about 1,300 to roughly 800 years ago (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Warren et al. 1998), new tool technologies and subsistence patterns can be seen in the archaeological record during this time. The complexes within this time frame is known as the San Luis Rey I, while the period between about 800 years ago and contact with the Spanish is known as San Luis Rey II. Site assemblages retain many attributes of the earlier periods but also includes evidence of intensive exploitation of local resources (CSD 2009). It has been proposed that with an influx of peoples from the Great Basin and Arizona, Shoshonean and Yuman traditions were brought into the area (Kroeber 1925, Rogers 1945), and this is thought to have occurred at the beginning of the San Luis Rey I.

Sedentism increased during the Late Period with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns. The bow and arrow, and pottery were introduced. The duration and intensity of occupation of base camps increased during this period, especially in the latter part of the period. This may have more to do with issues of preservation (early sites tend to be scarce while later sites more plentiful), but could also reflect a slow increase in the population up to the point of Spanish contact. True proposed that the Kumeyaay were the direct descendents of the Late Period Cuyamaca peoples in

southern San Diego County (1958), while he also proposed that the Luiseño were the direct ancestors of the San Luis Rey peoples (see True and Waugh 1982). Pignolo (2001) saw differences between the tool assemblages of these two peoples, with Cuyamaca complex sites exhibiting small projectile points and San Luis Rey sites generally lacking these. In addition and amongst other artifact comparatives, Cuyamaca complex sites exhibit cremations and pottery is common. San Luis Rey sites exhibit a mix of cremations and inhumations and pottery is less common. Three Late Period sites were found within the Preserve.

2.2.5 - Spanish Period

Alta California was the remote northern region of the vast Spanish empire begun with the voyages of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Encroachment by the Russians into the Pacific Northwest spurred the Spanish government to explore and settle California. In 1769, the Spanish sent Father Junipero Serra and a military escort to explore coastal California and choose locations for a chain of missions that would convert the native population and serve as an anchor for Spanish ambitions in the territory. Over the next several decades, twenty-one missions and six *asistencias* were established. The Franciscan missionaries who followed in Father Serra's trail established a Mission at San Diego in 1769. In 1798, the Franciscans established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia at Oceanside (Leffingwell 2005: 32-37, Pourade 1961).

The Franciscans used land of the interior within a day's ride to pasture sheep, horses, and cattle as well as raise crops. Outposts served as good crop and grazing lands, which were located further inland. In 1810, the mission built a large granary at what was to become the community of Pala and soon Father Antonio Peyri began the process to establish an *asistencia*. On June 13, 1816, the Mission San Antonio de Padua *asistencia* was founded as an outpost for Mission San Luis Rey. By 1820, the *asistencia* had baptized over 1300 Luiseños and built a church dedicated to Saint Anthony. The Pala Church was 144 feet long and the complex exhibited dwellings for the residents, granaries, and materials to maintain nearby agricultural lands (Leffingwell 2005: 27-37). Englehardt (1920) stated that, "San Antonio de Padua has a church, dwellings, granaries, wheat, corn, beans, garbanzo, vineyard, orchard, fruits and olives, the water is drawn from a stream which runs to the vicinity of the mission". The ultimate goal of the Spanish in the Interior was ostensibly to save souls for the Crown, and provide raw materials out of the cattle trade to larger towns and cities along the Coast and in Mexico proper.

Wallace W. Elliott described the Pala area in his "History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties" (Elliott 1883: pp189) as follows: "...Pala is a small trading center on the San Luis Rey River, 22 miles from Oceanside. The area is rugged and picturesque. Palomar Mountain is southeast of Pala. Its 6,000-foot slopes and summit are covered in oak, pine, cedar, and little brooks are on the sides. The word 'Pala' in Indian means water. Pala was a chapel of the San Luis Rey Mission and was used by the padres as a place to grow vegetables, cereals and cotton, which was grown in large quantities. Fabrication of the cotton into clothing for the neophytes was undertaken at the mission.

The ruins of a large aqueduct remain, and Padre Antonio Peyri began the construction. In the time of Peyri, it had a fine vineyard and peach orchard. About 60 olive trees and a few pear trees remain [to this day]. At the time of the secularization of the missions, the pastor, Antonio Peyri, shipped ten barrels of silver, as *aguardiente*, to Spain.” A discussion of the effects the *asistencia* at Pala had on the local Luiseño (see Johnson and Crawford 1999) can be found in Section 2.3 below.

During Spanish period, the concept of the Ranchos was established outside of Franciscan control and were essentially concessions from the Crown in order to allow secular economic competition with the Missions. The establishment of a Rancho permitted settlement and granted grazing rights on specific tracts of land, while retaining title with the Crown. The land concessions were usually measured in leagues and a league of land would encompass a square that is one Spanish league on each side, or approximately 4,428 acres. The Spanish Ranchos did not cover any land controlled by a Mission, and since most of the arable land in the San Diego County era was being used by the Missions and Presidio, no Ranchos were established in San Diego County until the Los Peñasquitos in 1823 (Pourade 1963). Land directly controlled by the Mission San Luis Rey covered parts of San Diego County and small sections of Riverside County. The Temecula Rancho and the San Jacinto Rancho in Riverside County were established by the Mission in the 1820s: these exhibited minor outposts and were probably more than a day’s ride from the Mission itself. According to Peyri, who submitted records to the Territorial Commission regarding the influence the Mission exerted (Brigandi 1999a), much of the land used by Mission herders and cattlemen was shared with the Missions at San Diego and San Juan Capistrano. Mission San Luis Rey established outposts in various places in order to house their workers and deal with the neophytes: this represented the largest set of outposts in California and allowed the Mission to exert its influence over 1,000 square miles. No sites from the Spanish Period were located in the Preserve.

2.2.6 - The Mexican Period

By the early 1830s, a number of changes had come to Alta California. Mexico had achieved its independence from Spain and had established large ranchos with vast herds of cattle across the land, a political and agricultural period in California that lasted until 1848. The 1824 Mexican Colony Law established rules for petitioning for land grants in California; and by 1828, the rules for establishing land grants were codified in the Mexican *Reglamento* (Regulation) (Davis 1929). The Acts sought to break the monopoly of the Franciscans and paved the way for additional settlers to California by making land grants easier to obtain. The procedure included a “diseno” - a hand drawn topological map (Cleland 1975). The Mexican Governors gained the power to grant state lands, and many of the Spanish concessions were subsequently patented under Mexican law. Most of the Mission lands not directly beneath the Mission headquarters became land grants to Mexican soldiers, their families and native-born *Californio* families. On August 22, 1835, Father Peyri’s successor, Father Buenaventura Fortuny, surrendered Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and the Pala and Las Flores *asistencias* to a government commission (Leffingwell 2005: 27-37).

The Mexican Governors used former Franciscan-controlled lands as rewards to military men and to individuals in order to encourage agriculture (Christenson and Sweet 2008), an economic activity that was lacking. Two ranchos were established in San Diego County along the interior San Luis Rey River watershed: the Rancho Cuca and the Rancho Pauma. The western tip of Rancho Pauma is today located about six miles south-southeast of the Preserve, while the Rancho Cuca is located about 20 miles to the southeast near the La Jolla Indian Reservation. The most reliable and quickest route for bringing goods on the Coast to and from these Ranchos would have been through the San Luis Rey River region, with a stop at Pala. Mexican grants at Rancho Temecula (1844), Rancho Pauba (1844), Little Temecula Rancho (1845) and Rancho Santa Rosa (1846) were established late for land in the Temecula Valley (Brigandi 1999a, 1999b). Although closer (about 8-12 miles) to Pala than the Rancho Pauma, the trail between Temecula and Pala along Pala Creek was probably quite steep and rugged, which suggests why roads from Temecula through Gomez Creek was established first (MBA 2009). Historically, direct travel between the two areas was rough (Wolcott 1976) so natural economic and cultural linkage was between groups along the San Luis Rey River.

Governor Manuel Micheltorena granted the Rancho Pauma to Jose Antonio Serrano in November 1844 (Black 1913). The grant was about 13,300 acres, and was eventually patented in 1871. Serrano served under Pio Pico in the Mexican-American War and was engaged in the Battle of San Pasqual. The Luiseño Indians of the Pauma area were quite likely harshly treated by Serrano and during the 1840's (like in much of California), the established order was breaking down because of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). Bitter fighting and retaliations occurred between local Indians and the ranchers. The rancho was the site of the infamous Pauma Massacre, which took place in December 1846. Here, 11 *Californios* were killed by Luiseños led by Chief Manuelito Cota. When word of the killings reached Mexican forces in Los Angeles, José del Carmen Lugo was placed in charge of a group of Mexican soldiers to avenge the men's deaths, which resulted in the Temecula Massacre of 1847.

In 1863, one Andrew Cassidy married Rosa Serrano, daughter of Jose Antonio Serrano and Rafaela Nieves Aquilar (Smythe 1907). Rosa was only 15 at the time, and she died a few years later, on February 11, 1870. Around the time of his marriage and quite possibly after Jose Serrano was able to patent the land, he acquired the Rancho Pauma from his father-in-law. In 1864, Cassidy bought the 1,000 acre Rancho Soledad, containing 1,000 acres (4 km²), in the Sorrento Valley. He raised livestock there until 1887 when he sold both properties.

Governor Pio Pico granted the Cuca Rancho in 1845 to Maria Juana de Los Angeles Soberanes, one of the few Indian women granted title to land in southern California by the Mexican authorities (Haas 1996). The Rancho contained approximately 2,174 acres and a patent for it was issued on July 22, 1878 confirming the grant to de Los Angeles. Engstrand (2005) states that the property was held by her daughter (Margarita) for many years afterward. The Cuca Rancho property was willed to Maria Juana de Los Angeles daughter, Margarita (Kennedy 2000). Margarita married Gregorio Trujillo and

the property was briefly known as the Trujillo Rancho. The property was passed on to the next generation of Trujillos. Finally, the majority of the rancho land was sold to Enos T. Mendenhall, who with his sons George, Sylvester and Richard, purchased 1,800 acres in 1895. The remaining acreage was passed down through the Trujillo family for several generations. William Mendenhall had arrived in California in 1865 and had purchased large amounts of property near Palomar Mountain, forming a ranching empire that exists to this day. The Mendenhall family operated a large cattle ranch in the area for many decades (until 1945) and was one of the pioneering families of the North County area (Pourade 1964). No sites from the Mexican or Californio period were located in the Preserve.

2.2.7 - American Period

Between 1848 and the 1870s, southern California was opened up to white settlers and pressure was placed upon the local Indians who had settled permanently on well-watered lands their ancestors had used. Although the new State of California had attempted to give local tribes lands upon which to settle through legislation, the pressure to remove them. In the 1870s President Grant ordered the creation of several reservations in San Diego County, but severe political battles over land and water continued well into the 1920s

In 1877, William Veal and his wife acquired the San Antonio de Padua church, and its associated lands from the U.S. government. Mrs. Veal was Roman Catholic and persuaded her husband to purchase the property and return the chapel and cemetery to the church in 1883. On December 25, 1899, a severe earthquake rattled the Pauma Valley and the roof of the church collapsed. In 1902, the Landmarks Club of Southern California acquired the church and began rebuilding the structure. Flooding during the winter of 1916 undermined the church foundations and its bell tower collapsed. According to Smythe (1907), the Executive Order of January 1876 located Pala in northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of north half of section 34 of T8S R2W. Acreage was increased once the Pala Indian Reservation was finally and forever delineated several decades later

In the 1880s, San Diego County (like most of southern California) was experiencing a land boom. Newcomers purchased land in large parcels, the City of San Diego grew rapidly into a large commercial center, and the North County area saw a boom in ranching and farming activities. By the late 1880s, the Pala area was the location of several large operating ranches and farms. These new families needed goods and services and the commercial sector of the county was continually expanding.

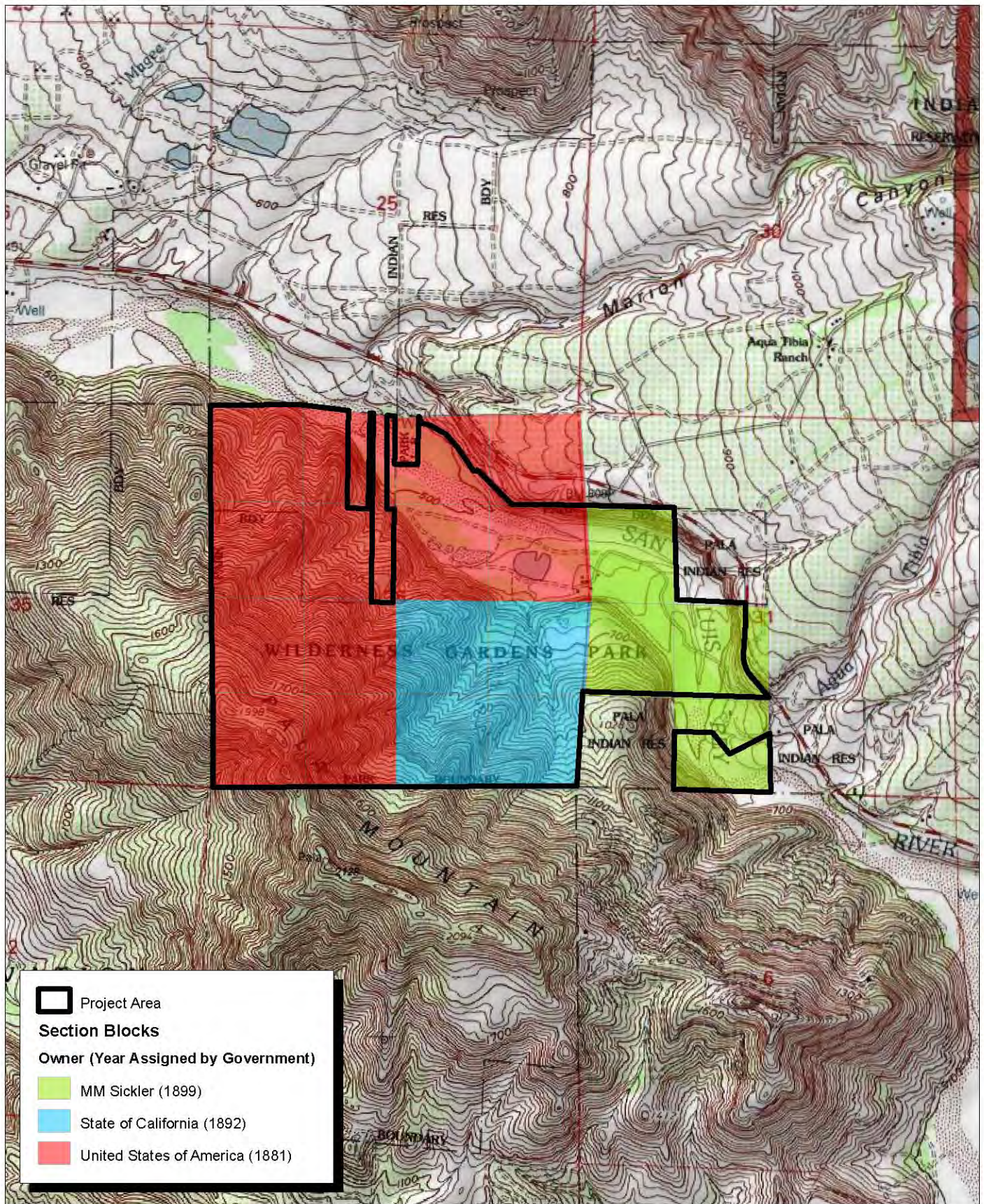
According to on-line GLO patent records, in 1899 M.M. Sickler obtained the East half of the SW quarter, the SW quarter of the NW quarter, and Lot 1 (also known as the NW quarter of the SW quarter) of Section 31. This totaled about 161 acres and formed a block of land along the San Luis Rey River. Sickler was able to use the Homestead Act (12 Stat. 392) as legal grounds to obtain the property, which was granted to him on September 30, 1899. The SW quarter of the SW quarter and the SE quarter of the NW quarter of Section 31 could not be obtained for use because these 40-acre

portions were set aside as Tribal land in 1875 (Exhibit 4). The Sickler's Grist Mill is actually not located on the properties in Section 31 per today's topographic maps. The Mill appears to be located on the SE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 36, a few hundred feet west of the Section 31 border. The NE quarter of Section 31 was granted to E. Callahan, M.A. Callahan and J.K. Henderson on January 30, 1880 using the Scrip-Warrant Act of 1855 as the legal means. The Scrip-Warrant Act allowed the U.S. Government to give scrip to veterans who had served in the armed forces. The scrip could be used to obtain raw land by simply giving it to a land office in exchange for the property deed. It is possible that the scrip was not used or the grantees conflicted with the legal requirements, because the United States Government apparently reclaimed the property on May 6, 1881.

These facts suggest that the Sicklers were, like many other homesteading families of that era, squatting on the property until they could be officially granted title by the U.S. Government. The Mill was constructed and began operations in 1881 and 18 years later, Sickler got title to the property. The Sickler's Mill narrative and DPR523 site form (Christenson 2005) notes that problems with the Mill began soon after and that the Mill was isolated during 1884 floods. In 1885, the Sicklers hired men to run the Mill for them and were able to work in other areas in San Diego County. It is not known exactly when the Mill closed.

The Sickler family had acquired various plots of land along the San Luis Rey River by either lease or purchase, beginning about 1880. The Sicklers were a typical Eastern homesteading family who had originated in Pennsylvania and lived in a variety of places before coming to California in 1868. M.M. Sickler was born in 1851 in Wyoming and his brother, William Arthello Sickler, was born four years later in 1855. M.M. Sickler was married to Lilla W. Curtis and their marriage produced two sons, Allan and Fred. Little is known about Allan Sickler other than that he was a resident of Ramona in his later years. Son Fred Sickler remained a resident of the North County area until his death in 1961 (San Luis Rey Pioneer Cemetery, <http://www.oceansidehistoricalsociety.org/SLRCemetery.htm>). He served as a police officer in the Oceanside area for many years. Fred Sickler made an important discovery of pink tourmaline in 1901 near Pala (Pourade 1965), which led to strikes and successful mining operations at various nearby mines (Christenson 2005: 1-7; Miscellaneous Records in San Diego County, Department of Parks and Recreation, County Historian's Office and Ranger's Office, Wilderness Gardens; U.S. Census Records, various years).

Dr. Lynne Christenson's (2005) discussion of the Sickler family homestead and research associated with the property and operation of the Grist Mill is found in Appendix G of this report. Because the history of the Sickler Mill has been thoroughly examined, it need not be re-examined here. The Sickler family sold their property to the South Coast Land Company in 1905. From that point forward until 1954, the property was owned by a variety of individuals and used for a range of purposes. In 1954, Manchester Boddy purchased the Preserve property, and in 1973 San Diego Parks and Recreation was able to acquire it. Discussions of post-1905 history and the structures and landscapes associated with it are discussed below.



Source: TOPO! USGS Pala (1996) 7.5' DRG.

2.3 - Ethnography

2.3.1 - The Luiseño

The Luiseño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin (Bean and Shipek 1978). The northern portion of the Luiseño traditional use area is also affiliated with the term Juaneño, but along the ocean coast only. In the 1920s and 1930s, A. Kroeber and J.P. Harrington used this designation to separate the native groups associated with the Mission San Juan Capistrano (est. 1776) from the groups associated with the Mission San Luis Rey (est. 1798).

Later studies indicated that the Juaneño and Luiseño groups spoke closely related languages, both part of the Takic subfamily, and once shared many common cultural traits. The language studies indicated that the Juaneño and Luiseño are ethnologically and linguistically an ethnic nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978). Scholars generally use the term Luiseño when discussing the Takic speaking groups associated with both the Mission San Luis Rey and the Mission San Juan Capistrano.

Some of the first known narratives associated with Luiseño creation myths are found in DuBois (1908), with additional commentaries by Kroeber (ibid) and Harrington (1933). These researchers were among the first to separate the Luiseño from the Juaneño on the basis of linguistic differences, but are now considered a single ethnographic entity. Bean and Shipek (1978) summarize the most significant research on this issue made by the early ethnographic researchers before the last of the original informants died. Bean and Shipek noted that the policy of the Mission padres at San Luis Rey was to maintain Luiseño settlement patterns. Visitations to area villages were made and for the most part this pattern held until secularization in 1834.

Generally, the Luiseño were characterized by the occupation of sedentary villages in subsistence territories that permitted them to reach the majority of their resources within a day's walk. Villages were commonly located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands. From October to November, much of the village population moved to temporary camps in the mountains to harvest acorns and hunt game. Inland groups also had fishing and gathering spots on the coast that they visited annually. In comparison with the Gabrieliño and Cahuilla, the Luiseño appear to have had higher population density and a more rigid social structure. The Luiseño patterns may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834. Instability could have resulted from the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers or padres to maintain important European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Johnson and Crawford (1999) reexamined the baptismal records of the Mission San Luis Rey and have drawn significant conclusions about the effect of Missionization on the local tribes. Approximately 125 Luiseño villages were recorded in the Mission records (some of these may be duplicates) and about quarter of these villages have been located using ethnographic source data.

Pala, Paumega, and Cuqui are known for the river valley area near the Preserve. Based on the records, it appears that the Mission affected life of the neophytes much more slowly as the baptized Indians were allowed to return to their villages and live amongst unbaptized kin, suggesting a much more decentralized settlement pattern compared to other Missions.

Currently, many traditional tribal groups characterize the region as their ancestral homeland and their elders believe that they have resided in the area for thousands of years (<http://www.pechanga-nasn.gov/page?pageId=6> and <http://www.lajollaindians.com/History/>) The history of Pala is both interesting and tragic from a historic standpoint in that the current reservation was the creation of the U.S. Government in 1875 for locally displaced Luiseño peoples. Even so, attempts were made to remove them for the next 30 years. Historians have never located the location of the original rancheria at Pala (True and Griset 1988) but it is clear that the San Luis Rey river bottom near Pala was being utilized by the ancestors of Luiseño peoples when the Spanish established Missions in the late 1700s.

The Cupeños once occupied a 10 square mile territory in a mountainous region at the headwaters of the San Luis Rey River in the valley of San Jose de Valle. Linguistically, their language appears closer to Cahuilla than Luiseño (Bean and Smith 1978). Much of the Cupeño homeland was given to Juan Jose Warner in 1853 by the State Lands Commission, who promptly created a cattle ranch some 47,000 acres in size. Warner Springs was a popular hot springs in the center of the ranch and several thousand acres of land was purchased by California Governor Downey in 1880, who then attempted to removed the Cupeños. After years of litigation, the Cupeños at Warner Springs were forced to move to Pala in reaction to a Supreme Court ruling in 1903. Tradition holds that the people living at Warner Springs when the Spanish arrived were 'Mountain Cahuilla' whom had originated from a village in what is now the Soboba Reservation.

2.4 - Previous Research in the Area

In the 1940s and 1950s, local ranchers and farmers knew of dozens of large archaeological sites that had been disturbed during their agricultural development activities. Delbert L. True undertook the first fieldwork in the Pauma Valley in the late 1940s and early 1950s (True 1954, 1958). True, having been sponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and probably a graduate student there, published his interpretations in *American Antiquity*, the *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, and in yearly University summaries of sponsored anthropological fieldwork. Undertaken many decades prior to the advent of CRM contractual archaeology (e.g. Meighan 1954, True 1958), the goal of his work was to understand why changes in site types and toolkits took place over time, how old each of the identifiable divisions were, and how they fit into the earlier concepts of Malcolm Rogers and other important California archaeologists. Processual archaeology was in its infancy, and the region held no baseline information until these studies were made. Out of True's work came the concept of the Intermediate Period Pauma Complex and the Late Prehistoric Period San Luis Rey I and II Complexes.

True studied sites overlooking the San Luis River and off a number of the river's tributaries including Frey Creek (see True and Waugh 1981, True and Beemer 1982), Agua Tibia Creek (True 1958), and Marion Canyon (ibid.) As identified during the 1954 field season, site CA-SDI-513 is located in the Preserve project area on the mustard-covered landslide slump overlooking today's Ranger Station. Known at the time as *Rincon-130*, True (ibid.) reported the site was five acres in size and contained two metates and four manos. The site is located on one of the only habitable bluffs on the southwestern side of the San Luis Rey in the Pauma Valley, and lies due west of dozens of sites that lie between Agua Tibia Creek and Frey Creek on the eastern side of the Pauma Valley. In 1946, the site property was being used for grazing and vegetation and was reduced to the point that small bedrock outcrops could be seen in aerial photographs. Today, the bluff is completely overgrown with mustard and cheat grass and apparently has not been grazed for many years. Based on aerial photographs the bluff west of CA-SDI-513 was modified to include a small reservoir presumably to provide additional irrigation to the Boddy properties in the valley below.

True and Waugh (1982) believed that San Luis Rey peoples were the direct ancestors of Luiseños who did not live on the coast. True and Waugh proposed this concept because the first Luiseño ethnographic informants described their lifestyle as one where "food resources were collected as part of a seasonal round of subsistence activities that exploited a variety of plant and animal species starting along the lowland thermal belt in early spring, and working upslope over increasingly higher elevations through the late spring". (ibid, pp34) The winter camps (these camps are considered villages) were located on the western foot of Palomar Mountain near reliable water sources, while the summer camps were on the mountain itself. The proto- Luiseños considered the social and economic pattern described by True and Waugh. No ocean-to-Pauma Valley movement was postulated because interior Luiseños had no regular ocean-rounds and ocean-derived artifacts are not found at archaeological sites in any great quantity. True and Waugh suggest shifts in settlement pattern through time where, during San Luis Rey I, the winter camps are considered temporary and smaller. Transitioning to San Luis Rey II, the winter camps had slowly become established real villages that were larger and located in areas with year-round or nearly year-round water resources. Pottery was being used during this period. These concepts appear to have been based on logical conclusions rooted in ethnographic and survey studies rather than data derived from excavated sites. Nonetheless, the concepts formed testable models that have largely withstood the test of time.

Discovery of additional prehistoric sites in the Preserve project area would be highly significant because most of the Pauma-San Luis Rey type-sites from this area have mostly been destroyed because of farming and other developments.

SECTION 3: RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS AND RESEARCH METHODS

The primary purpose of a cultural resource survey and site inventory is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by planning and future development. Following SHPO survey Guidelines, research designs for general inventory studies do not require specific details, whereas research designs for reports that judge the historical significance of cultural resources do. A research context can provide the background necessary to support resource expectations before the survey is completed.

3.1 - Research Context

Previous research near the Preserve can provide a general basic understanding of cultural resources found within the project area. While little historical and archaeological work has been done on lands on or within a mile of the Preserve margins, as described in Section 2 above that research on the post-contact history of north San Diego County, the history of peoples living on and near the San Luis Rey River, and the land ownership history and background of person obtaining land from the government through various public claims acts can provide a starting point for further research.

General topic areas common to southern California prehistory include 1) prehistoric chronology, 2) subsistence strategies, 3) settlement patterning, 4) exchange, and 5) tool technology. Historic topic areas include 1) land use, 2) personal backgrounds and 3) construction timetables. These general topics are contexts of research are difficult to address at the inventory level of analysis, but do provide a background for making statements about what is seen during an inventory. These topic allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated within the framework of the local site area as well as in the broader context of the region.

3.2 - Survey Assumptions and Goals

The goals of any cultural resource survey are to determine whether cultural resources are located within or near a defined project area, what type of resources are present or could be present, and to predict the chance for future discoveries of sites in the project area. Survey assumptions were based upon the results of the record search conducted at the SCIC, and these consisted of the following:

1. The probability for detecting prehistoric archaeological sites in the project area appears to be low because the hillier portions of the Preserve are steep, native peoples preferred flatter locations for villages and camps. In addition, while there are numerous prehistoric sites located on the plateau east of the San Luis Rey, the land that can be surveyed is located in a floodplain that probably carried water throughout the historic period.

2. The probability for detecting historic resources appears to be high, because the project area is located in an area with extensive modifications to the existing ground surface beginning about 120 years ago.

The goal of this study was to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project area, and whether they will or will not be directly impacted by any future Preserve modifications. A second goal must be to determine whether any existing cultural resources should be considered potentially significant resources. Finally, specific protections should be developed that will address potential impacts to existing resources or buried resources. To achieve these goals, the study consisted of six distinct efforts:

1. Review previously detected cultural resource sites and studies in the region;
2. Examine archived aerial photographs, topographic maps, and road maps;
3. Request of NAHC Sacred Lands File record search and contact with appropriate tribal groups and individuals;
4. Conduct a survey of the project area;
5. Development of recommendations to preserve, protect and avoid the cultural resources.
6. Complete California State Department of Parks and Recreation forms for any newly discovered sites or update existing forms with new information.

3.2.1 - Definitions of Sites and Isolates

Prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites can vary in form and function from area to area, and County regulations (2007a, 2007b) do not provide a description of minimum qualities for a “site.” For the purposes of this study, prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites are minimally defined as a cluster of three or more items, such as lithics, stone tools, glass, cans, etc., that are not from a single source or material found within a 10 square meter area. Historic sites that could qualify as significant in California are typically more than 45 years old or have the potential to be more than 45 years old at the time of development activity. These definitions assume that items found in an area with a diversity of materials can represent more than a single activity at a location. Discrete components of a site, also known as loci, may be identified to represent repeated activity, such as milling stations, hearths, or isolated structures.

3.3 - Record Search Methods

3.3.1 - Information Center Search

The primary purpose of a cultural resource record search is to determine what cultural resources have been recorded near or within the project area, and whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. A cultural resource literature search was conducted by MBA Cultural Resources Staff at the SCIC, which is located at California State University, San Diego. This

determined the existence of previously documented cultural resources within the project area, and within one mile of the project area. The records searches included reviews of archival maps and examinations of current inventories of the:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CR)
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)
- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)

3.4 - Applicable Regulations

Federal, State, and local agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by these agencies. At the State level of analysis, a cultural resource site may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC § 5020.1(j); or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR § 4850. The WGP project does not require a federal (Section 106-level) analysis of site significance because there is no direct federal nexus associated with the project. Review of federal laws help augment an understanding of State and County compliance requirements.

3.4.1 - Federal

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Federal agencies are responsible for initiating Section 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO). The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the National level of analysis. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting.

The Section 106 process requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d]. The criteria allows the technical specialist to determine a resources' significance in American history,

architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects. Such resources must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are generally not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
- b) A building or structure removed from its original location, which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
- c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life;
- d) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;

- e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
- f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; and
- g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the APE. The Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be further removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the US Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.

- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance.

If Adverse Effects Are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse affects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of the report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

3.4.2 - State

The most recent amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines direct lead agencies to evaluate cultural resources, if impacts to them are anticipated through the agency action, for listing in the CR. If the resource is an "historical resource", in that it is listed or is eligible for listing in the CR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered per PRC § 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If the resource is evaluated and is considered not to be an historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

A unique resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC § 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources because they lack the contextual information associated with the whole. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, OHP recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14, CCR, Chapter 3 § 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC § 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
 - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and
 - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, prehistoric sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC §§ 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k).
- Identified in an historical resources survey per PRC § 5024.1(g).

3.4.3 - County of San Diego

DPR technical consultants are obligated to follow cultural resource codes and restrictions associated with the County of San Diego General Plan (1973, as amended 1992) and any County-approved Ordinances. We note that the County has recently issued a new Draft Environmental Impact Report for a General Plan Update and as of the date of this report, the document is undergoing public comment.

The County of San Diego has a Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) (Code of Regulatory Ordinances Sections 86.601-86.608) which requires that “cultural resources be evaluated as part of the County’s discretionary environmental review process and if any resources are determined significant under RPO, they must be preserved. RPO prohibits development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands, except for scientific investigations with an approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the [RPA]. Sites determined RPO significant must be avoided and preserved.”

The County of San Diego Land Use and Environment Group has recently issued a document associated with report format and context requirements for all cultural resource technical analyses (CSD 2007b). As noted in the County Parks’ Statement of Work (SOW) for this project, MBA is required to follow this reporting format as closely as possible. As noted previously, the County has also issued a document associated with the Guidelines for Determining Significance (2007a). This document allows the researcher to determine the significance of cultural resources and severity of impacts to cultural resources. Procedures discussed in these two documents must be followed for projects that may require impacts to any cultural resource. Resource not evaluated for significance are automatically considered significant.

3.4.4 - Tribal Consultation

Consultation with local tribes on any matter concerning cultural resources, especially prehistoric resources, is recommended for any project that involves potential impacts to cultural resources on lands owned or protected by a California public agency. Local governments should notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for preserving or mitigating impacts to

cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the adoption or amendment of an environmental plan. In brief, notices from government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

3.5 - Records Search Results

A cultural resource literature search was conducted by MBA Cultural Resources Staff at the SCIC on April 29, 2009. This determined the existence of previously documented cultural resources within the APE, and within 0.25-mile of the project APE. The records searches included reviews of archival maps and examinations of current inventories of the:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CR)
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)
- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)

According to the SCIC files, 18 studies have been conducted within the search radius. Of these studies, none except for the collection of data associated with the Sickler's Grist Mill nomination (Christenson 2005), and the original recordation of site CA-SDI-10282 by a Parks staff member, have been undertaken inside the Preserve. SCIC files indicated that there three known cultural resources located within the project area, and 29 resources are known within the 1-mile search radius (Table 1). The previously recorded resources, all recorded on the USGS Pala, California topographic quadrangle, are briefly described in the following table.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mile radius	~0.5 mile radius	~0.25 mile radius	On Site?
CA-SDI-246	Section 31	"Rincon-19", small camp or temporary village	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-266	Section 31	"Rincon-18," village site bulldozed in 1951	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Table 1 (cont.): Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mile radius	~0.5 mile radius	~0.25 mile radius	On Site?
CA-SDI-510	Section 31, 32	"Rincon-41a," campsite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-511	Section 30	"Rincon-43a," campsite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-513	Section 31 and? 36	"Rincon-130," "manos and metates" on "bluff overlooking river"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
CA-SDI-714	Section 32	"Rincon-15," campsite excavated 1953	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-715	Section 32	"Rincon-18," village or camp destroyed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-720	Section 31	"Rincon-41," village site.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-721	Section 32	"Rincon-42," village site with heavy midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-722	Section 32	"Rincon-44," storage shelter with pots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-723	Section 32	"Rincon-46," camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-726	Section 31	"Rincon-64," camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-731	Section 31	"Rincon-73," camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-734	Section 6	"Rincon-84," camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-737	Section 30	"Rincon-132," camp of the "Pauma complex"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-740	Section 31	"Rincon-39," camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-766	Section 30	"Rincon-202," seed grinding station	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-774	Section 30	"Rincon-43," camp?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-9537	Section 31	"Rincon 301," Pauma complex artifact scatter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-9905	Section 31?	Mortars and slicks near SDI-9906	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-9906	Section 31?	Mortars and slicks near SDI-9906	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-10282	Section 31	Recorded as three cultural loci on The Wilderness preserve, the site is rerecorded and is associated with a few mortars formerly known as Locus C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
CA-SDI-17501	Section 31	Milling features	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No

Table 1 (cont.): Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

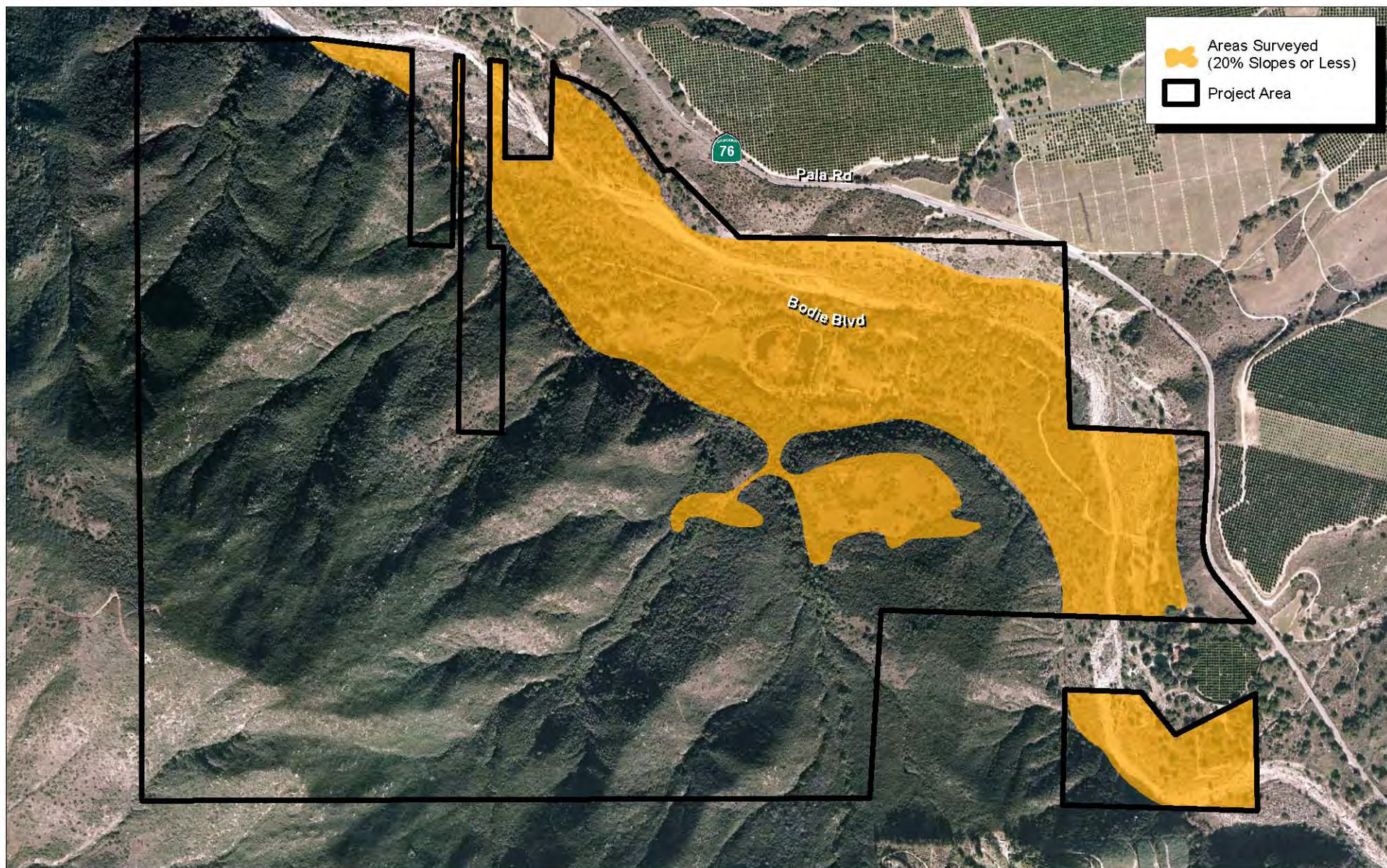
Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mile radius	~0.5 mile radius	~0.25 mile radius	On Site?
CA-SDI-17502	Section 32	Milling features	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-17503	Section 31	Milling features	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-18135	Section 26	Milling features near Pala	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-18368	Section 32	Milling feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
CA-SDI-18369	Section 31	Milling feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
P37-027475	Section 36	Sickler's Grist Mill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
Notes: Legend: x = Present within radius blank = Not present within radius Source: AIC.						

The most striking thing about the density of sites on the Pauma Valley in Section 31 and 32 between Agua Tibia and Frey Creeks indicates to this Author that this may have been the original Pala Rancheria as described in the Mission San Luis Rey documents.

SECTION 4: FIELD METHODS

Because much of the Preserve is located in the San Luis Rey floodplain, MBA staff performed a transect survey of all flat ground, including areas west of the River that were relatively flat and could be accessed. As noted above, only those areas deemed safe to walk were examined: in general, this included ground with 20 percent slopes or less and ground that did not exhibit thick stands of chaparral. Exhibit 5 below shows the relationship between the Preserve project area, ground that could be surveyed and areas of the Preserve in which surveys could not be performed due to extreme topography or vegetation density.

Four new sites were detected and recorded onto DPR523 forms in July and August of 2009. These are: P37-030864 (The Long-Boddy historic-era homestead), site P37-030646 (historic road), site P37-030651 (CA-SDI-19469: a single prehistoric mortar), and P37-030651 (CA-SDI-19470: a single possible prehistoric milling slick). The site form set for CA-SDI-10282 was updated to reflect the fact that the site is located on a bedrock outcrop cluster in Section 31 only, and to show the discovery of an additional milling feature. The Sickler's Grist Mill DPR523 form (P37-027475) was not revised.



Source: Google Earth Pro Aerial (February 2006).



1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

00700035 • 10/2009 | 5_Surveyed_Areas.mxd

Exhibit 5 Areas Surveyed

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

SECTION 5: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MBA staff detected two new historic sites, two new prehistoric milling slick isolated features, and updated the site forms for two previously discovered prehistoric sites. New primary record forms have been developed for each (Appendix D). Previous research associated with the Sickler's Grist Mill is adequate and needs no formal research reexamination prior to publication of this report. The superstructure of the building was dismantled in the 1950s and used to build a structure in Valley Center (Christenson 2005). The millstones were removed and are currently in a private collection (Christenson 2005:11). It is not certain just when the Mill operations ceased, but a San Diego Union article by Rossi (2006) notes that it may have closed about 1890.

Research showed that one building constructed during the Long Period (1930-1940: see below) lie near the Mill site, and that the Grist Mill was granted San Diego County Historic Property listing #2005-006 in 2005. A set of prehistoric milling features (CA-SDI-10282) was first recorded in 1985 near the Preserve access road: these were found and reexamined during the survey. D.L. True's site CA-SDI-513 had been recorded on the sloping plain due west of the ranch in 1954, but artifacts (manos and metates) may have been collected by True and sent to UCLA. No additional artifacts were seen in this area during the survey and it may be possible that the site was destroyed when the upper pond was excavated during the Boddy Era.

Some attempt was made to determine how the Sicklers brought water to their Grist Mill. The 1946 aerial in Exhibit 6 below shows a cut in the hillside southeast of the mill location: this is clearly a ditch of some type. Since this cut appears to carry a buried metal pipe at the present time, staff attempted to trace it and determine its origin point. A series of small reservoirs were located along the east trail near where the cut drops to the bench a few feet below it. These reservoirs appear to have held water at one time and there are metal pipes located in them, but it is likely that they were not used either by the Sicklers or by the Longs based on the types of pipe within. These reservoirs may have been built by Boddy to capture what little runoff would fall on the eastern end of the first-tier bench. Reservoir pressure would send the water into the metal pipe that had been placed in the ditch and flow toward the farm complex. It appears that the water the Sicklers used in the Grist Mill was probably brought in via a flume from several thousand feet upstream but because of erosion, the true origin point of the flume has been lost. It is possible that Boddy may have used the grist mill flume route to build his piped ditch.

5.1 - The Long-Boddy Structure Complex: P37-030864

Structures and facilities made during the Long and Boddy period of Preserve use were found and examined during the research. These have been divided into two groups as part of the analysis because there is a clear break between the historic occupations, and, the theme of land use in both is clearly different.

Historic Background of the Long-Boddy Complex

Owners of Section 31, Township 9 South, Range 1 West

A review of the GLO records and 1913 plat maps revealed additional information regarding ownership of the Preserve. During this period, property within Section 31, Township 9 South, Range 1 West was owned by the Utt Investment Company and Charles Forman. No further information was located regarding Mr. Forman and the Utt Investment Company.

Owners of Section 36, Township 9 South, Range 2 West

No owners are listed in the GLO records for Section 36, Township 9 South, Range 2 West for the period from 1905 to 1954. A review of the 1913 Plat Book indicated two owners: H.B. Smith and Charles Forman. No information was located regarding these persons.

John Long Period 1930-1940

During the Long period, a Dr. Brigham who resided in Los Angeles purportedly used the land as a vacation retreat and weekend party setting. The information regarding the Long period was obtained from the Ranger's Files located in the former Long Residence. A docent-training document titled "History of Wilderness Gardens Preserve, An Enchanting Place Located in Pala, California provided the only source of information for this period of the property's history. (The property was known as the Brigham Ranch when D.L. True recorded archaeological site Rincon-130 [CA-SDi-513] on the property in November 1954). He asked his niece and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Long, to move onto the property and build a residence. In 1930, the Longs camped at the house site (the current Ranger Station sits at this location) while it was under construction. John Long ordered a railroad car of cement sent to Oceanside, then trucked it to the west end of the property and loaded it onto a wagon. A team of horses forged the river to haul it to the house site. He made three block forms, using the sand and water from the river and built the walls three blocks at a time. He also built a large outdoor barbeque area. The couple ranched, raised pigs, cattle, owned workhorses and had a garden while raising two children. Long built the barn from box lumber shipped from China to Los Angeles, then hauled it to the property by truck. The Longs probably developed a good well and irrigation system. By 1940, the family had moved off the property. (Ranger Files, "History of Wilderness Gardens Preserve, An Enchanting Place Located in Pala, California, n.d., 3-4).

Currently, the property contains several buildings left from the period when the Longs lived on the land. The house built by John Long was apparently remodeled, and an addition was made to the west end, and is currently used by DPR as the operations and administration center. The property also contains a barn constructed from shipping crate remnants, a small shed located next to the barn, and two frame buildings that serve as storage buildings. Aerial photographs downloaded from www.historicaerials.com first show the property in 1946, several years after the Long's had left. Assuming the abandonment that the historic record suggests, the photo should show telltale signs of this. Instead, a 1946 aerial image reveals that the house, barn and two rectangular outbuildings were probably in use (Exhibit 6) and the roof of the old mill was hidden by vegetation/shadows.



 Project Area

Source: HistoricAerials.com



400 200 0 400 Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 6
1946 Aerial Photograph

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

A field located northwest of the main house had been plowed recently and the dirt road, emanating from a point northwest of the house complex rather than on the route used today, was being maintained. The evidence suggests that by 1946, the landowner (Dr. Brigham?) was probably leasing the property to a local farmer.

Manchester Boddy/Old Mill Ranch Period 1954-1967

Elias Manchester Boddy purchased the farm and surrounding lands for \$125.00 per acre in 1954. Boddy was a self-made man with a long career in publishing and horticultural activities. He was the owner, editor and publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News (Rosenstone 1970) before it was sold in 1952. His love of nature led him to create the renowned Descanso Gardens in the Los Angeles area and his dream for the Brigham Ranch was to create a similar operation in San Diego County. An avid horticulturalist, Boddy planted thousands of camellia, azaleas, rhododendrons, lilacs, and many other shrubs and flowers on Preserve land adjacent to the San Luis Rey River between 1954 and 1967.

Elias Boddy came from humble beginnings in the State of Washington. His father had obtained 40 acres as a homesteader in Lake Tapps, Washington. Boddy was born on November 1, 1891 in a log cabin on the property. The family had four other sons in addition to Elias. No stranger to hard work, Boddy left home while he was a teenager to help support his family. His first job was on a dairy farm where he earned thirty dollars a month as a milker. Later, after investing in a mail-order suit, he felt he had enough self-assurance to become a door-to-door salesperson selling a self-heating flatiron.

Boddy managed to obtain a higher education and studied at Washington State University and later the University of Montana. To finance his education and help his family, he waited on tables, sold pans, worked as a janitor, dug ore in the mines of Idaho, and became a distributor for the Encyclopedia Britannica in New York City. He was so successful that he managed to sell encyclopedias at Harvard University (Kennedy 2000, 5-6; Morin n.d., 2-3; Rosenstone 1970).

Boddy met his future wife at a bookstore where she too was selling encyclopedias. He married Bernice Klotz on the day before he sailed to Europe as a second lieutenant in the U. S. Infantry. His service in World War I resulted in his being gassed in the Argonne Forest shortly before the Armistice in 1918. For his suffering and valor, he was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart. Upon his return to the U.S., he was declared disabled. This did not deter him and he earned money to support his family by selling back-issues of Current History magazine (Kennedy 2000, 5-6).

Always looking for new opportunities, Boddy and his wife moved to Maine and lived in a tent in the woods. Having been gassed, Boddy was told to move to a drier climate to improve his health and so the Boddy family, which by this time included two sons, Robert Manchester (born 1920) and Calvin Jay (born 1922), moved to Los Angeles. Working as an accountant he saved money and purchased a magazine enterprise called Smiles for fifty dollars (Kennedy 2000, 5-7; Rosenstone 1970).

Boddy's publishing activities led to his becoming publisher of the Huntington Park Signal. He organized the Mexican Year Book Publishing Company in the 1920s for publisher Harry Chandler, and he became a columnist and editorial writer for the Los Angeles Illustrated Daily News, which had been owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt. Boddy took over the newspaper in 1926 (Time Magazine 1936) from Cornelius Vanderbilt. His interest in politics and current events led to his support of a utopian political movement known as Technocracy (Kennedy 2000, 6-8; Mitchell 2000; Wikipedia.com 2009). He had a long and varied career as a politically oriented radio and television commentator and was known as the "White Knight of Utopian southern California." Boddy had a high squeaky voice and, despite throat surgery, he still had problems with his radio voice: his rivals referred to him as the "radio Sinatra of the middle-aged girl." He was a successful commentator for various Utopian movements but he later shifted his allegiance to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal program during the 1930s (Kennedy 2000, 6; Rosenstone 1970).

One of Boddy's most important activities was the purchase of an overgrown oak and poison oak filled property (Rancho del Descanso) in La Canada north of Los Angeles where he built a 22-room house (Descanso Gardens 2008). His love of horticulture led him to create an expansive camellia garden as part of the Utopian-concept public beautification programs. His success at this venture led to over 650,000 plants under cultivation at his Rancho. The property also produced meat, milk, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Boddy felt that every family should have a garden to fall back on and have a steady supply of healthy homegrown food (Kennedy 2000, 6-7).

Boddy hired noted hybridizer Dr. Walter E. Lammerts (Descanso Gardens 2009) to plan the roses section of the Garden. Lammerts developed several beautiful roses while working for Boddy, which are still popular in American gardens today. Some of his most important creations include Chrysler Imperial, Queen Elizabeth, and Golden Showers. The two men also introduced camellias from China to southern California. They were responsible for bringing the first reticulates from Yunhan Province to the United States in 1948. A few examples of the original camellias are still present on the Pauma property he purchased in 1948, prior to buying the Preserve farm parcels. Boddy also grew thousands of variegated and green pittosporum, golden, green and dwarf Acuba, Corkscrew and Silver Dollar eucalyptus, podocarpus, and many others (Kennedy 2000, 7).

Unwelcome traffic in the neighborhood led to complaints by the neighbors and Boddy decided to sell Descanso Gardens to Los Angeles County in 1953. This meant that Boddy, who ended his publishing career on the Daily News the year before, was aged 62, rich, and looking for another project. Boddy had attempted to run for the Senate in 1950 against Helen Graham Douglas (who lost to Richard M. Nixon) and even created the term "Tricky Dick" in one of his early campaign ads (Feeney 2004).

Mr. Boddy had purchased a 365-acre ranch in 1948 in Pauma Valley and started a new camellia garden there. The property was not large enough for him to accomplish his dream so he sold the property to a group of investors in 1955. Boddy owned other rural parcels in the county and he purchased a citrus grove for his newly married nineteen-year-old son Calvin in Escondido. While

driving in the area, he saw the Brigham Ranch and purchased it. He named the farm the Old Mill Ranch and personally supervised its conversion to a garden similar in some respects to Descanso Gardens and his old Pauma property. Historic records state that Old Mill Ranch was densely covered with live oaks, sycamores, brambles and wild grape vines. After purchasing the land, he hired a dozen local laborers to clear it, and found the stone remnants of the Sickler's Grist Mill with the intact water wheel, and old millstones scattered about. Since the property was surrounded by the Pala tribal land, he thought his garden would never be subject to subdivision and would always remain in the family (Kennedy 2000, 7-8).

At the new location, Boddy planted thirty varieties of camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons, lavender, and lady lilacs among the oaks, at an estimated 100,000 plants or more. He created five shallow ponds: one of the new ponds was two acres in size and stocked with catfish, bass, and bluegill (these can be seen in Exhibit 7). Boddy installed several greenhouses and an excellent irrigation system that supplied and recirculated the pond water. He added shiny-leaved holly, pampas grass, roses, fremontia, bottlebrush, eucalyptus, pyracantha and oleanders to the existing native plants on the property. These types of plants cannot survive without irrigation: we observed numerous plastic irrigation lines amongst the overgrown sections of the property, especially on the northeast stabilized side of the San Luis Rey floodplain (Kennedy 2000, 7).

Boddy continued his publishing activities while at the property and used the old barn to publish the magazines *Compensation* and *Leaves From an Editor's Notebook* (Kennedy 2000, 7). The magazine contained news articles, cartoons, and stories about the Old Mill Ranch. The following information is taken from Boddy's writings:

The editorial 'home' of the publication is a 650 acre bit of Wilderness, practically surrounded by Indian reservation land. 'The Wilderness' as we call our editorial home, is dotted with ancient Oaks, towering Sycamores, Adlers and Ash; more than 230 varieties of Chaparral form an 'Elfin Forest' that provides food, shelter and water for the protected wild animals and birds that are waging such a desperate struggle to survive the parched mountains and the tidal wave of subdivisions that is surging through the lush valleys of Northern San Diego County. The purpose of our publication is two fold. First we want to share with our family of readers 'the calmness of the everlasting hills, the soothing music of the singing streams, the beauty of 100,000 camellias and azaleas (sic) growing beneath a virgin forest of oaks, and many acres of native wild flowers and plants.' We hope each of you will find it possible to visit the 'Wilderness' often; it is only slightly more than a two hour ride from the colossal city of Los Angeles, and an hour or so from San Diego. Each month whether or not you are able to visit us, our publication will bring you a graphic account of life in the Wilderness; of what goes on in the Wilderness; of what goes on in the little cluster of lakes, the interesting life of water fowl – the eternal struggle for

survival as we observe the tiny mosquito fish eating insects, shiners eating mosquito fish, big bass devouring shiners, the pranks of that impish comedian the raccoon and the interesting doings of bob cats, mountain lions, coyotes, fox, and of course the ever interesting and growing colony of birds. Perhaps most important of all will be the unfolding story of the survival of the Wilderness itself (Boddy n.d.)

Aerial photographs available from the Boddy period include one taken in 1964 (Exhibit 7) and one taken in 1968 (Exhibit 8). When the 1946 aerial in Exhibit 6 is compared with the 1964 and 1968 images, it is clear that Boddy had severely modified all land located on the first tier bench south of the San Luis Rey floodplain and west of the Old Mill Ranch farmhouse. Boddy did little with the lands located east of the farmhouse. He built an additional access road to the farm from a location just west of where Highway 76 crosses Agua Tibia Creek, but the remainder is intact. Trash, car bodies and farming debris from the Boddy period are dumped near Feature 1 of site CA-SDi-10282, which was recorded in 1985. Much of this trash has since been cleaned up, presumably by DPR Preserve staff.

Exhibit 7 shows that the large pond currently used by the Preserve and located due west from the original farmhouse. The large pond was being constructed when this picture was taken: heavy equipment and earth movement can be seen in the image. Four original early Boddy Period ponds located about 1600 feet west-northwest of the Long farmhouse appear to be filled with water. It is likely that a good well was located nearby and the series of ponds were being used for differing purposes. The footprints of the original ponds were detected during the field survey, and all appeared long abandoned. Why four ponds were needed is a matter of conjecture, but Boddy was showing the Gardens to the public so he most likely tried to make his landscaped property as lush and interesting as possible.

A small garden plot located between the house and the new pond can be seen in Exhibit 7. Boddy had built a small yet deep reservoir on the pasture located due south of the farm structures on a small landslide-slump bench: this can be accessed by a trail the public uses to this day. The farm complex in 1964 exhibits the Long farmhouse, one outbuilding presumed to be a barn, another outbuilding that was probably used for horses, a set of portable greenhouses slightly northwest of the grist mill foundation, a structure east of the greenhouses that consists of one large building and two attached and adjoining buildings, orchards, rock walls, roads, a dump near CA-SDi-10282 and parking areas.

The rock and concrete fountains found near roads on the property were likely built during this period, because Boddy had invited the public to view his gardens and needed to supply visitors with running water. The original bridge entering the garden grounds from the east was intact (it is no longer) but it appears that the bridge that allowed access from the west was washed out. Finally, the scar associated with the waterline that ran to the old Grist Mill can be seen in the photograph.



Source: HistoricAerials.com



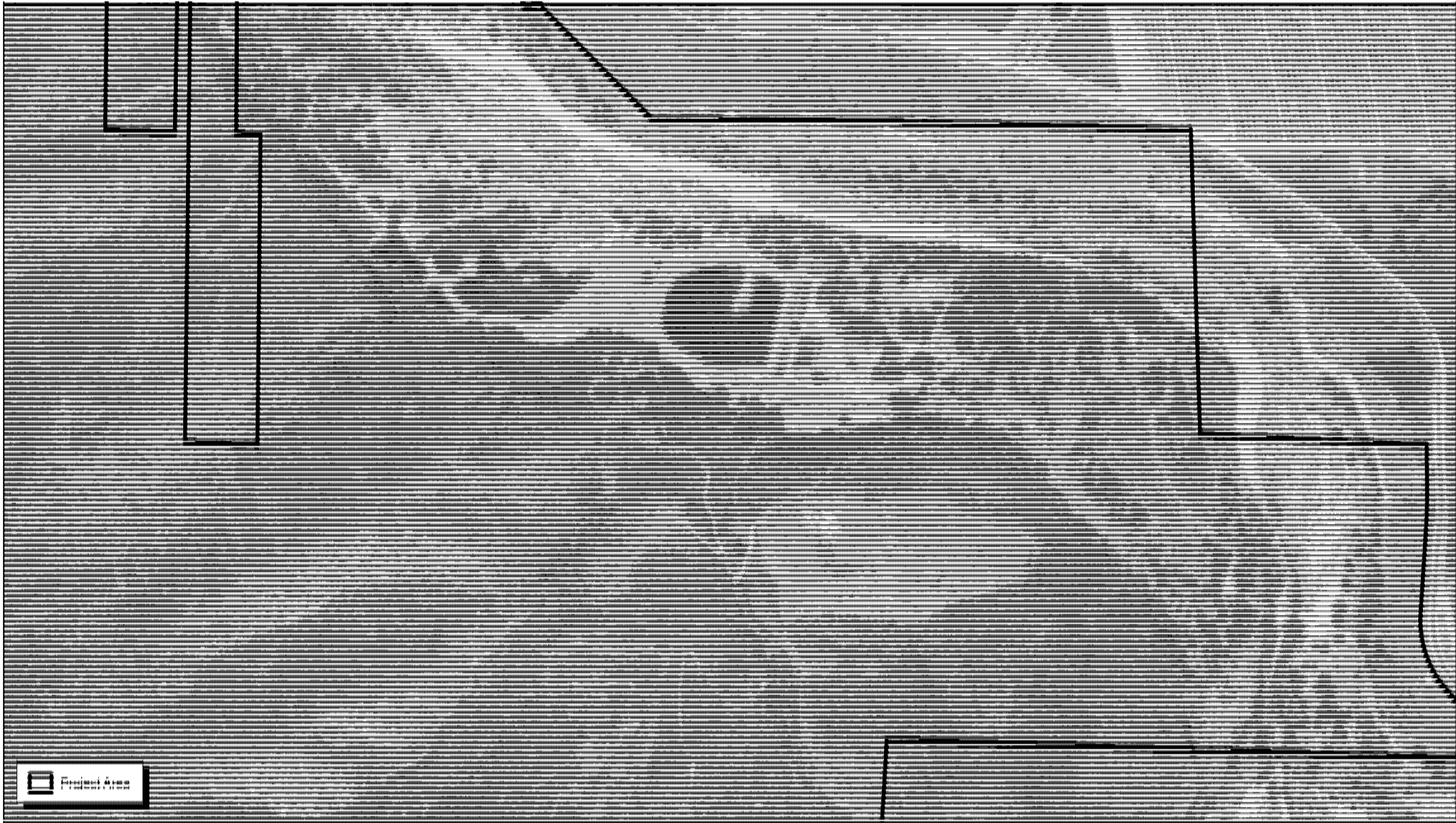
Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 7
1964 Aerial Photograph

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY



00700035 • 10/2009 | 8_1968_Aerial.mxd

400 200 0 400 Feet

Exhibit 8

1968 Aerial Photograph

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

It is likely that Boddy had used the old Mill ditch to transport water via underground pipe from an upstream source of uncertain origin, possibly the old reservoirs noted during the survey.

Exhibit 8 (1968) above reveals that the original western ponds may have fallen into disuse after Boddy's death in Los Angeles in 1967, as they apparently do not contain water and instead exhibit vegetation. The small garden plot northwest of the farmhouse is little used and the set of white-roofed elongated greenhouses were no longer in place. The eastern bridge across the San Luis Rey still seems intact. MBA staff found a historic can scatter at 0497031mE/3690222mN near the Upper Meadow Trail. This was probably deposited during the Boddy period and is one of the few intact historic trash scatters in the Preserve. MBA staff also detected small runoff-collecting reservoirs with metal pipe that were probably built during the Boddy period. One of the reservoirs was located at about 0497111mE/3690131mN.

The Post Boddy Period

After Boddy's death in 1967, a group of San Francisco investors purchased the property and sold the camellia leaves to commercial florists once a year but otherwise did nothing with property. At an undetermined time, a Pauma Valley investment company obtained the land and a variety of projects—golf course, trailer park, and residences were planned for the acreage. In 1970, the property was put up for sale. Local residents Betty Loue Morin, her husband, and Peggy McBride decided that the farm should not be developed into residences or a golf course and began to plan how to purchase the property to save it from development (Kennedy 2000, 8).

The group approached a local activist group, Small Wilderness Area Preserves (SWAP), and DPR. SWAP raised \$250,000.00 and DPR matched the funds with grant money and the group took ownership. In 1973, Wilderness Gardens became the first open space preserve in San Diego County. Between 1980 and 1983, the land was cleaned up from years of neglect and vandalism. Records show that a bridge was built on the east side but was later washed out by a flood (we now know a bridge was located at the original crossing by at least 1964), public hiking trails were developed and a few of the ponds were rebuilt (Kennedy 2000, 8).

Plans were made to remodel the barn into a conference center with an upstairs loft for people who did not want to camp on the land. The Sierra Club donated all the windows and doors for the education center in the barn. Local carpenters donated their time to install the new features. The old chicken house was changed by the addition of a wood burning stove, couches, and curtains and became a library. "Wilderness Weekends" drew hundreds of participants who enjoyed the pristine beauty of the Preserve. Sunset Magazine popularized the Preserve's wildflowers and listed the varieties as chocolate and mariposa lilies, primroses and perhaps fifty other varieties. Several riverside picnic areas and 12 primitive tent campsites had been added to the grounds. Monthly bird walks with guest leaders drew many visitors (Kennedy 2000, 8-9).

Unfortunately severe budget shortages resulted in a shutdown, and in 1987, the Preserve was closed. Various plans were made and eventually DPR was able to reopen the property in 1994. In 2005, San Diego County Historian, Lynne Christenson Ph.D. prepared a San Diego County Historic Landmarks nomination form for the Sickler's Grist Mill. The property was placed on the San Diego County Register of Historic Landmarks in 2005. The foundation remnants represent the only remaining grist mill in San Diego County and the report outlines the role that the Sickler family played in the development of the Pala area.

Given the totality of the facts, we do not consider this historic resource significant at the State or Local level of analysis. Most of the structures built during the Long and Boddy periods (see historic aerial photographs Exhibits 7, 8, and 9) have either been lost or remodeled. Water control and storage structures have fallen into disuse. Except for a few rows of trees and minor landscaping, all of the vegetation planted during the Boddy Period has been lost.

5.2 - New Prehistoric Site P37-030650 (CA-SDI-19469)

This is a single mortar found on a boulder in the floor of the San Luis Rey River just south of Tribal Lands at 0497387mE/3690158mN. A search of the area showed that it was subject to heavy flooding and no additional milling surfaces or artifacts were detected. The mortar was detected with Mr. Aguilar present and measured 12cm by 13cm and is 2cm deep. The feature is considered isolated and it is highly unlikely that any additional cultural resources are in this area. While all prehistoric resources are significant, the research potential of this feature has been exhausted because of recordation.



Long/Boddy Main House.



Detail of addition to Long House at rear of house.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2009.



Michael Brandman Associates

00700035 • 10/2009 | site_photos1and2.cdr

Exhibit 9a Site Photographs 1 and 2

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY



Boddy Period Barn.



Small Shed Northeast of Boddy Barn.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2009.



Michael Brandman Associates

00700035 • 10/2009 | site_photos3and4.cdr

Exhibit 9b Site Photographs 3 and 4

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY



Boddy Period Outbuildings.



Boddy Period Outbuildings.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2009.



Michael Brandman Associates

00700035 • 10/2009 | site_photos5and6.cdr

Exhibit 9c Site Photographs 5 and 6

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
WILDERNESS GARDENS PRESERVE
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

5.3 - New Prehistoric Site P37-030651 (CA-SDI-19470)

This is a single possible milling surface found on a boulder in the floor of the San Luis Rey River at 0497216mE/3690387mN. The slick was detected with Mr. Aguilar present and measured 38cm by 20cm in size. A search of the area showed that it was subject to heavy flooding and no additional milling surfaces or artifacts were detected. The feature is considered isolated and it is highly unlikely that any additional cultural resources are in this area. The research potential of this feature has been exhausted because of recordation.

5.4 - New Historic Site P37-030646

This consists of several historic elements of an old access road or wagon road located on the north side of the San Luis Rey floodplain. An eyebolt tie-down embedded in cement (located at GPS 0497019mE/3690507mN and north of the Ranger Station) near the old road grade suggests that the River was once crossed here. The old road runs upstream and downstream from this point, as shown in the attached DPR primary record.

The road consists of a packed grade about 20 feet wide and occasional rock supporting walls built to keep the road surface from collapsing south and onto the bench north of the riverbed. It is possible that this was how the Sickler's Mill was accessed before the road upon which Highway 76 now stands was built, and may represent a piece of the original road that was known as "Sickler's Road" in the 1880's. There is the barest scar of this wagon road seen on the 1946, 1964 and 1968 aerial photos, so it was long abandoned by 1946.

The existence of a historic road near the floor of the River explains why a Grist Mill on the narrowest side of the floodplain would be economically effective. The Mill would have been isolated from the rest of the Valley during strong storms, and access roads would have to account for this factor. Regular flows could be forded by wagons, especially if the regular flows were diverted into ditches on the first-tier bank, so that the normal flow could be controlled. Thus, it is suspected that much of the regular flow of the River would be placed into a flume, which turned the Mill wheel, and then shunted into a ditch that ran the flow past the farmed area and back into the River. A route that crosses the River at a low, wide point would be the best. Unfortunately, The San Luis Rey was subject to large floods and the Sicklers probably repaired the flume and the access road more than once.

5.5 - Site CA-SDI-10282

Recorded in 1985, the site is located near the eastern access road and consists of three bedrock outcrops with five total slicks. During the survey, two milling areas on the bedrock outcrop nearest the road (now fenced for Preserve users) were detected, but slicks in Locus 1 and 2 were not. These may yet exist, but are probably buried in an extensive and nearly impenetrable field of poison oak in

the areas noted on the original DPR523 forms. Much of the trash noted on the original form appears to have been removed, but it may be covered in heavy vegetation. The mortar, fenced and nearest the road, measures 20cm x 18cm x 7cm deep. A second shallow mortar was found in vegetation near the first and is not currently on display for the public. This measures 22cm x 20cm in size and is about 4cm deep.

5.6 - Site CA-SDI-513

The site was not relocated during the survey and it is likely that the few artifacts found within an area about 5 acres in size were picked up and kept by D.L. True when the site was first recorded. It is also possible that the site was destroyed when the reservoir was built sometime between 1954 (when Boddy purchased the property) and 1964 when the pond appears on historic aerials (see Exhibit 7). Mixed native and non-native grassland currently grows on the site area and may contain additional buried materials that could be encountered with clearing of vegetation.

SECTION 6: NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

Sacred Lands File search requests were sent to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are recorded within each APE or in the general vicinity of each candidate location. Information request letters were sent to the tribal groups, as well as to individuals named by the NAHC as having potential knowledge of sacred properties.

The DPR also requested that MBA contact local Native American groups for providing cultural resource monitors during the survey. Mike Aguilar of the Cupa Cultural Center of the Pala Band of Mission Indians was on site during the transect survey fieldwork phase. Mr. Aguilar observed and helped to discover both milling sites in the San Luis Rey floodplain (CA-SDI-19469 and CA-SDI-19470), and helped to re-examine site CA-SDI-10282 with the survey team. Cupa Cultural Resource Division staff, or the Tribe itself, has not yet indicated to MBA that the Preserve is located in or near any sensitive cultural resources.

MBA contacted the NAHC on June 4, 2009 requesting a SLF search for traditional cultural properties. The results of the SLF search, dated June 11 2009, indicated that no known Native American resources are located near the Preserve project area. The response letter also provided a listing of Native American contacts that might have knowledge as to whether or not the proposed project would impact cultural resources known to local Tribes. For this reason, and to ensure that all potential Native American resources are adequately addressed, letters to each of the listed tribal contacts were sent on June 19, 2009. As of the date of this report, one letter response from the Pala Band of Mission Indians and a phone call from the Pauma Band has been received. The Pala requested that they be informed of activities associated with the Preserve including copies of reports, further investigations and information on any sites found. The Pauma Band called Dr. Lord on June 29, 2009 and indicated that they had concerns about any activities at the Preserve. They indicated that they would send a letter with specific comments. No subsequent letter has been received and there has been no further contact. Copies of all correspondence are located in Appendix C.

SECTION 7: IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 - Impact Identification

DPR proposes to manage the Preserve in accordance with a RMP, which will include ASMD. Development of a feasible RMP would typically involve avoidance of all prehistoric cultural resources located in the Preserve if such resources are determined important to the history of the Preserve.

Should the cultural resources in the Preserve be determined not significant or important and federal, State or Local levels of analysis prove the same, ASMDs can be developed that allow for improvements to the Preserve without concern for the cultural resources located therein. Conversely, should any or all of the cultural resources located in the Preserve be determined significant, ASMDs must be designed to avoid all cultural resources and define what constitutes a threshold impact to a cultural resource in the form of a defined best-management practice.

Several new cultural resources were detected during the survey and Primary Records have been provided to the South Coast Information Center for review and number issuance. Based on the results of the record searches, background information, and the results of field survey, all prehistoric cultural resource sites in the APE are considered significant by the County Guidelines.

The County's criteria for the determination of resource importance notes that "...any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site" (2007a:16). An inventory study does allow the Project Planner to determine that sites do exist, but without formal evaluation of resources in a project area, the level of impact is not known and County requirements are incomplete. Table 2 lists the sites located inside the study area and includes the reasons for their potential significance, a requirement per the SOW (subtask 2.5) for the Preserve project.

Table 2: Significance of Sites in the Preserve

Site Number	Significance	Discussion
CA-SDI-513	Significant: prehistoric	The site is located in an area that was once grazed but the artifacts were likely removed from the site area in 1954. Subsurface testing may reveal additional resources.
CA-SDI-10282	Significant: prehistoric	Milling slick and mortar sites in the Pala region suggest that villages or encampments may be nearby. Although it is not practical to perform regional subsurface testing, should development on the Preserve excavate ground near this site, archaeological monitoring may uncover additional resources.

Site Number	Significance	Discussion
P37-027473	Has been determined Locally Significant	Sickler's Grist Mill carries historic importance to the North County Area and is a protected historic resource site.
P37-030864	Not significant	Structures built during the Long-Boddy Period have at least Local significance, as they are part of the historic background of the Preserve. Landscaping and minor features attributable to the Longs and Boddy's have been identified.
P37-030650	Significant: prehistoric	The existence of milling or mortar surfaces in the bottom of the San Luis Rey are noted, but the area holds little chance that additional resources will be detected. While recordation of the resource has exhausted the archaeological research potential of the site, such sites are typically considered significant from the viewpoint of Native Americans. Such sites should be protected from future impacts.
P37-030651	Significant: prehistoric	The existence of milling or mortar surfaces in the bottom of the San Luis Rey are noted, but the area holds little chance that additional resources will be detected. While recordation of the resource has exhausted the archaeological research potential of the site, such sites are typically considered significant from the viewpoint of Native Americans. Such sites should be protected from future impacts.
P37-030646	Not Significant	The resource may represent the original road the Sicklers used to access the property, or the Road built by the County in the late 1800's. A segment about 400 meters long, the remnant has been truncated by erosion

7.2 - Management Considerations and Management Recommendations

The section identifies the recommendations for protection that should be applied to future Preserve studies. The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation avoids and protects all cultural resources located in County Park properties. ASMDs should be developed that avoid all sites because under County Guidelines, they are significant.

In our professional opinion, our research shows us that there is a moderate probability that significant subsurface cultural resources will be unearthed during development-related ground disturbance. In addition, because so much of the mountainous areas of the Preserve was covered in impenetrable brush, should the brush be removed in the future the result of wildfires or trail development, a survey of areas in which brush was removed should be undertaken.

Therefore, MBA recommends that a cultural resource monitoring program be implemented during all ground-disturbing activities as part of the ASMD development process. Ground disturbing activities consist of all development related earth moving activities, including all clearing, grubbing or new trail development efforts. Full-time monitoring should continue until the project archaeologist determines that the overall sensitivity of the area has been reduced to low. This monitoring program should commence with a meeting between the contracted archaeologist and the development crew. This meeting will serve to educate the crew on when monitoring activities should begin at the project location. Once the work effort has been completed, the project archaeologist should issue an Update DPR523 form set detailing the changes to the site, if any, that resulted during construction.

Future cultural resources surveys should be conducted at the Preserve should conditions change. This would include changes to the landscape due to fire or in conjunction with major brush clearing efforts by either mechanical, chemical or prescribed burns.

In addition to monitoring associated with any future development activities, biennial assessments of all cultural resources in the Preserve should be completed to assess the conditions of the sites and the need for any stabilization or protection.

7.2.1 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Discovery of such remains can occur in either a prehistoric or historic context. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98. The County Coroner may determine that the human remains are prehistoric, in this case, the NAHC will recommend one or more tribal groups as the most likely descendant. In the case of historic-era human remains, such a discovery may be associated with one or more local historic families and additional research on this discovery will be required.

7.2.2 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction will uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried prehistoric or historic cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and, in the case of prehistoric discoveries, a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. In the case of historic findings, a qualified architectural historian shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeologist or historian shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of, but is not limited to, buildings or building remnants, stone, bone, fossils, wood or shell artifacts or

features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms.

No further construction-related earthmoving shall occur in the area of the discovery until County Parks approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered because of specific protections shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the SHPO and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the ACHP will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

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SECTION 9: LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Authors	Michael H. Dice
	Kathleen Crawford
	Arabesque Said-Abdelwahed
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	Sandra L. Tomlin
Organizations and Persons Contacted Directly	NAHC, Wilderness Gardens Preserve staff, Pechanga Cultural Resource Division, Pauma Band of Mission Indians, Richard Carrico, Richard Crawford, Fallbrook Historical Society, Temecula Historical Society, Vista Historical Society, San Diego Historical Society Research Archives Files, Dr. Lynne Newell Christenson the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation history archives.

Appendix A: Records Search Confirmation



South Coastal Information Center
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
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Fax: (619) 594-4483
scic@mail.sdsu.edu
scic_gis@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Michael Brandman Associates

Company Representative: Arabesque Said

Date: 4/29/2009

Project Identification: 0070.0035

Search Radius: within designated boundaries

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 373

Hours: 3

Appendix B: Confidential Site Location Maps

These exhibits are confidential and not published in the public version of
this report.

Appendix C: Cultural Resources Correspondence

C.1 - Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

NAHC Request Letters

NAHC Response Letters

Native American Information Request Letters

Information Request Responses

NAHC Request Letters



June 10, 2009

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 364
Sacramento, CA 95814-4801

VIA FACSIMILE: 916.657.5390

Subject: **Request for a Sacred Lands Records Search for the Parks Trails Project located in the County of San Diego, California. (USGS Pechanga, CA. and Pala, CA. quads)**

County of San Diego, California.

Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

To Whom It May Concern:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) would like to determine whether any listed sacred sites are located within or near a public trails project on County land near the community of Pala. The project involves due diligence efforts associated with potential impacts to cultural resources on or near the depicted parcels. No earthmoving or trail creation is planned at the present time: it is possible that new trails will be carved by County staff at some date in the future.

As seen in the attached topographic maps, the Wilderness section is located in Section 36 of T9S and R2W and Section 31 of T9S R1W (USGS Pala, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle). The Mt. Olympus section is located in Section 4, 8, 9 and 10 of T9S and R2W (USGS Pechanga, CA. 7.5' topographic quadrangle)

Please notify us of any sacred Native American sites that may be affected by the undertaking. A full description of this project can be found in our archaeological survey report, which is forthcoming. A response can be sent to our FAX, 909-884-2113. If you have any more questions or need to speak with me, please feel free to call me at 714.742.0468. Thank you for your time and effort!

Sincerely,

Michael Dice, M.A.
Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E Carnegie Drive Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA. 92408

Enclosures: Exhibit 1: USGS Topo Map

Q:\Michael Dice\2009 Projects\0070.0035.0 San Diego Parks\00700035_NAHC Request Letter.doc

MD:md

NAHC Response Letters

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



June 11, 2009

Mr. Michael Dice, M.A., Senior Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E. Carnegie Drive, Suite 100
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sent by FAX to: 909-884-2113
No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts List for Parks Trails
Project: located in North County, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Dice:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was able to perform record searches of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE). The SLF search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the project area (APE or area of potential effect). There are, however, Native American cultural sites in close proximity to the APE.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of information about a cultural resource. A Native American Tribe or Tribal Elder may be the only source of information about a cultural resource. We also suggest that you contact the nearest information center of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS); a location nearest you can be obtained by calling the Office of Historic Preservation at (916) 653-7278. Also, consultation with tribes and interested Native American individuals, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 (f) *et seq.*, as appropriate. .

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,


Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts**San Diego County****June 11, 2009**

Pauma & Yuima
 Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley , CA 92061
 paumareservation@aol.com
 (760) 742-1289
 (760) 742-3422 Fax

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
 Bennae Calac, Tribal Council Member
 P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley , CA 92061
 bennaecalac@aol.com
 (760) 617-2872
 (760) 742-3422 - FAX

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
 Angela Veltrano, Rincon Culture Committee
 P.O. Box 68 Luiseno
 Valley Center , CA 92082
 council@rincontribe.org
 (760) 749-1051
 (760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
 Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
 1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
 Vista , CA 92081
 cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
 (760) 724-8505
 (760) 724-2172 - FAX

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
 Henry Contreras, Most Likely Descendant
 1763 Chapulin Lane Luiseno
 Fallbrook , CA 92028
 (760) 728-6722 - Home
 (760) 908-7625 - Cell

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
 Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
 35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno
 Pala , CA 92059
 cupa@palatribe.com
 (760) 742-1590
 (760) 742-4543 - FAX

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
 Russell Romo
 12064 Old Pomerado Road Luiseno
 Poway , CA 92064
 (858) 748-1586

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
 ATTN: Rob Roy, Environmental Director
 22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
 Pauma Valley , CA 92061
 lajolla-sherry@aol.com and
 (760) 742-3790
 (760) 742-1704 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Parks Trails Project; located in North County; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
June 11, 2009

Mel Vernon, Chairperson
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1044 North Ivy Street Luiseno
Escondido , CA 92026
melvern@aol.com
(760) 746-8692
(760) 703-1514 - cell

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Parks Trails Project; located in North County; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Information Request Letters



June 18, 2009

Mr. Bennae Calac
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Mr. Calac:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed archaeological resource inventories for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation of the Wilderness Gardens and Mt Olympus Preserves. The Preserves are being inventoried to assist the County in preparing Integrated Vegetation Management Plans and eventually Resource Management Plans for the two preserves. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and CEQA consider the effects a project may have on historic properties. The definition of "historic properties" can include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native American groups.

To determine whether the proposed project may impact any historic properties, including traditional cultural properties, MBA has reviewed background information and consulted with entities such as the NAHC. The Native American Heritage Commission does not indicate that any sacred sites are located in or near this project area, but have listed you as a tribal contact. We have attached maps showing the location of the project areas with reference to the USGS *Pala, CA.* and USGS *Pechanga, CA.* topographic maps.

We wish to ask if you have any information or concerns about this project area, and/or if the proposed project may have an impact on cultural resources that are important to you. Please feel free to contact me at 714.508.4100 ext 1035 if you have any questions or information, or you may address and mail a response to my attention at the address below.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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KJL:ch



June 18, 2009

Mr. Henry Contreras
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1763 Chapulin Lane
Fallbrook, CA 92028

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Mr. Contreras:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed archaeological resource inventories for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation of the Wilderness Gardens and Mt Olympus Preserves. The Preserves are being inventoried to assist the County in preparing Integrated Vegetation Management Plans and eventually Resource Management Plans for the two preserves. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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June 18, 2009

Chairperson Christobal C. Devers
Pauma & Yuima
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Chairperson Devers:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed archaeological resource inventories for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation of the Wilderness Gardens and Mt Olympus Preserves. The Preserves are being inventoried to assist the County in preparing Integrated Vegetation Management Plans and eventually Resource Management Plans for the two preserves. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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June 18, 2009

Assistant Director Shasta Gaughen
Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445
Pala, CA 92059

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Assistant Director Gaughen:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed archaeological resource inventories for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation of the Wilderness Gardens and Mt Olympus Preserves. The Preserves are being inventoried to assist the County in preparing Integrated Vegetation Management Plans and eventually Resource Management Plans for the two preserves. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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June 18, 2009

Co-Chair Carmen Mojado
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Co-Chair Mojado:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed archaeological resource inventories for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation of the Wilderness Gardens and Mt Olympus Preserves. The Preserves are being inventoried to assist the County in preparing Integrated Vegetation Management Plans and eventually Resource Management Plans for the two preserves. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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June 18, 2009

Chairman Russell Romo
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
12064 Old Promerado Road
Poway, CA 92064

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Chairman Romo:

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources

Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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KJL:ch



June 18, 2009

Environmental Director Rob Roy
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Environmental Director Roy:

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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June 18, 2009

Ms. Angela Veltrano
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 68
Valley Center, CA 92082

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Ms. Veltrano:

Michael Brandman Associates has completed archaeological resource inventories for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation of the Wilderness Gardens and Mt Olympus Preserves. The Preserves are being inventoried to assist the County in preparing Integrated Vegetation Management Plans and eventually Resource Management Plans for the two preserves. This consultation letter is **not associated with the SB18 process**, but is an information request that shall be included in our cultural resource survey document.

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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June 18, 2009

Chairperson Mel Vernon
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1044 North Ivy Street
Escondido, CA 92026

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.447.1100

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Subject: **Native American Consultation Letter associated with Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves in the Pala Area of San Diego County, California. (USGS Pala, CA and Pechanga, CA quadrangles.)**

Dear Chairperson Vernon:

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Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Director of Natural and Cultural Resources
Michael Brandman Associates

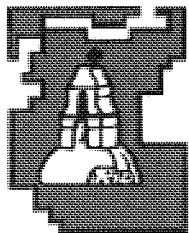
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA. 92602

Enclosures: USGS Topo Map Record Search

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KJL:ch

C.2 - Tribal Response Letters



PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
35008 Pala Temecula Rd. PMB 445
Pala, CA 92059

Ph: (760) 891-3591
Fax: (760) 742-4543

June 26, 2009

Kenneth J. Lord, PhD, RPA
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602

Re: Cultural Resources Inventories at the Wilderness Gardens and Mt. Olympus Preserves

Dear Dr. Lord:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we request to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, we recommend archaeological monitoring due to the proximity of known archaeological sites. If the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3591 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, MA
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

**Appendix D:
DPR523 Primary Record Forms
Confidential**

Appendix E: Survey Photographs



View of grassy vegetation in the San Luis Rey Floodplain. This type of vegetation was typical for the southern section of the property on the first bench above the River, southwest side, and the upper bench (former pasture) about ¼ mile south of the Ranger Station.



View of the San Luis Rey River bottom. One new mortar and one new possible slick was found in this environment



View south of the San Luis Rey River floodplain with the Pala Mountain base to the right and the Ranger Station just off camera in the lower right corner.



View of the Wilderness Ranger Station. The brick front of this building is probably original to the Long Period, while the rear is a more modern remodel.



View to the south of the Barn, probably built during the Boddy Period. Age uncertain.



West facing view of the Barn



View of one of at least three drinking fountains on the Preserve probably built during the Boddy period.



Older farm structure NE of the Barn



Farm shed located southeast of the Ranger Station. This may have been in use during the Boddy period.



Interior view of shed roof



In-use Preserve buildings built during an uncertain period, possibly the Boddy period with remodelling after 1973



Foundations located between the Grist Mill and the Ranger Station. These may be associated with structures seen on the 1964 aerial.



The Sickler Grist Mill site was fed by a flume or ditch bringing water from upstream to a point just left of the building. The ditch may have had a pipe placed in it that was used by Long to bring water to the site.



2006 GoogleEarth aerial view of the upper reservoir (arrow). Note how an old trail wraps around it. The reservoir was built into a patch of Long pasture and water brought into the depression from a source uphill (south, or down in this view).



The main pond west of the Ranger Station. This was built on or about 1964. The center island was probably added later.



Footprints of older ponds built at the beginning of the Boddy period (circa 1954)

Appendix F: Personnel Qualifications

Michael H. Dice, RPA
Project Scientist/Senior Archaeologist



Education

M.A., Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. 1993

B.A., Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington. 1985

Anthropology Track, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Professional Affiliations

Member, California Historical Society

Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA 2000)

Registered Archaeologist, Orange County, 2006

Experience Summary

Mr. Dice, a certified archaeologist, has performed record searches, archaeological surveys, archaeological site testing (Phase 2), and data collection (Phase 3) on private and public lands in the Southwestern United States and Southern California since 1986. During his career, he has authored or co-authored more than 150 CEQA and/or NEPA level documents including several manuscripts for the National Park Service. Mr. Dice is a member of the California Historical Society, the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Project Experience, 1998-2009

Transportation

Sunset Avenue PEAR Project, City of Banning. Caltrans-compliant Cultural Resource and Paleontological Reports for the Sunset Avenue Overcrossing Project.

Santa Ana Art Wall Project (Santa Ana, CA), OCTA Tracks/Santa Ana Depot at Santiago Street. Caltrans-compliant ASR/HRER/HPSR package for the City of Santa Ana as part of a Caltrans District 12 submission.

Community Impact Assessment and Cultural Resource Survey for the Westside Parkway Project, West Bakersfield, Kern County. Cultural survey report for planned infrastructure development in Bakersfield.

Section 106 HPSR Technical Analysis for the City of Santa Ana Art Wall Project, City of Santa Ana. Caltrans-compliant Section 106 Evaluation of Project Areas in the City of Santa Ana. Included Section 106 evaluation of specific properties.

Cultural Resource Survey for the Patricia Lane Park Project, near 6th and Patricia Lane, City of Santa Ana. Caltrans-compliant Section 106 Evaluation of Project Areas in the City of Santa Ana.

State Route 18 and Paine Road Intersection Improvement Project, City of Big Bear. Caltrans-compliant Section 106 Evaluation of Project Areas in the City of Big Bear.

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed West Beltway/Westside Parkway Interchange Project, Bakersfield, Kern County. Cultural survey report for planned development in Bakersfield.

El Centro-Dogwood Street Bridge Widening Project, El Centro, Imperial County. Cultural survey report for planned development in the City of El Centro.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Pepper Street Specific Plan. City of Rialto, San Bernardino County. Cultural survey report for a planned development in the City of Rialto.

Federal, State, and Local Infrastructure

Cultural Resource Assessment, proposed Bakersfield State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA), Kern County. 1200 Acre cultural survey report for planned State Park north of Bakersfield, in Kern County.

Cultural Resource Assessment – CDBG-Funded City of Corona Projects. Section 106 Evaluation of Project Areas in the City of Corona. Includes Section 106 evaluation of specific properties.

Cultural Resource Assessment, Washington Addendum and Consolidated Addendum Redevelopment Areas, City of Santa Fe Springs. Historic structure survey report for two planned Redevelopment Areas in the City of Santa Fe Springs. 200+ structures identified and mitigation measures developed.

Project Archaeologist/Database Manager for the emergency Chapin-5 Fire Rehabilitation Project, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado (1996-1999). Began as Field Crew Chief (GS-7) and finished with the Park as a GS-9 Database Manager. Created an ACCESS 6.0 database for the recordation or re-recordation of more than 500 archaeological sites within the rehabilitation area.

Telecommunication

NEPA Compliance/Telecommunication Facilities. Serving as Project Scientist for a variety of telecommunication providers throughout California in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the implementation of cellular communication facilities.

Water Infrastructure

Corona Recycled Water Project. CEQA+ (project-level) Section 106/CEQA analysis for the Corona Recycled Water Project through Bauer Environmental.

Victor Valley Recycled Water Project. CEQA+ (program-level) Section 106/CEQA analysis for the Victor Valley Recycled Water Project through Bauer Environmental.

Realignment of the Friant-Kern Canal, In the City of Bakersfield. Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, and finding of no significant impact, With the Draft Initial Study and Environmental Assessment. Cultural evaluation for Initial study.

Mining Infrastructure

Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Palm Desert Rock Project, Riverside County. Cultural survey report for planned mining development in the County of Riverside.

Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Coachella Aggregates Expansion Project, Riverside County. Cultural survey report for planned mining development in the County of Riverside.

Cultural Resources Survey Report for the California Lightweight Pumice Makalya Mine Expansion Project, Inyo County. Section 106 cultural survey report, Ridgecrest-BLM jurisdiction.

Survey and testing reports for the Williams Field Services Trunk S Natural Gas Project, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Section 106 cultural survey and excavation reports, Farmington-BLM jurisdiction.

Utilities

Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Sensitivity Evaluation for the Palm Springs and Desert Hot Springs Master Drainage Plan Project. Cultural evaluation report for planned utility construction in the Coachella Valley.

Cultural Resource Survey, City of Huntington Beach Planning Department Environmental Assessment, Warner Sewer Lift Station. Cultural survey report for new sewer outflow line in the City of Huntington Beach.

Cultural Resource Survey, O'Neill Park Sewer Conversion Project, Community of Trabuco Canyon, Orange County. Cultural survey report for new City Park sewer line in the County of Orange

Phase 1 Survey Report for the Navajo Sewer Pipeline Project located in the Town of Apple Valley. Cultural survey report and Phase 2 testing for new sewer line in the Town of Apple Valley.

Archaeological Resources Assessment of the City of Corona Recycled Water Project, located in the City of Corona, County of Riverside. Cultural survey report for new recycled water project in the City of Corona, Section 106/CEQA project.

NEPA-Level Cultural Assessment and Paleontological Records Check Associated With The Victor Valley Subregional Facilities Project, County of San Bernardino. Cultural survey report for new recycled water project in the Cities of Victorville, Hesperia, Section 106/CEQA project.

Mark Technologies Corporation Alta Mesa Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project. A Class III Intensive Field Survey On Federal And Private Properties Located Within Sections 3,4,5,9, and 10, T3S - R3E, Cabazon-White Water Area, County of Riverside, California." L&L Environmental, JBG-01-172. On file, L&L.

Cultural Monitoring Services at the Navajo Road Sewer Project, Town of Apple Valley. Cultural resource monitoring for new sewer line in the Town of Apple Valley.

Archaeological and paleontological resources assessment of the San Clemente storm drain project, West Avenida Palazada, San Clemente. Cultural survey report for planned development in the City of Orange.

Airports

Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for the Proposed Ontario Airport TIS Transmitter Site. Cultural survey for a planned transmitter within the Ontario International Airport, Section 106 Study.

Cultural Resource Surveys for Private Developers, Partial List by Lead Agency and Project Name

City of Rancho Cucamonga. TTM 16072, SP 04-001 Annexation and TTM 32023.

City of Rialto. Rancho El Rivino Specific Plan.

City of Murrieta. TTM 30953, 42310 "B" Street property.

City of Chino. The Englesma Property project.

County of Riverside. The Burns Ranch project, TTM 31386, TTM 31330, TTM 29962.

City of Loma Linda. Loma Linda Golf Range project.

City of Desert Hot Springs. Mission Lakes project, The Mission Glen Project.

City of Loma Linda. The Trails at Mission Park project.

City of Simi Valley. Runkle Canyon Specific Plan.

City of Fullerton. 2226 Euclid Avenue (Sunrise Senior Living) project.

City of Upland. The College Park project.

City of Chino. Distinguished Homes Project footprint APN# #1055-511-01 and 1055-511-01, McBride RV Storage Property at Kimball and Euclid Avenues.

City of Riverside. The KUO Development Project, TTM 32787, TTM 33028 and 33029 (The Kunny Ranch Property).

County of San Bernardino. Lytle Creek North Tentative Tract Map (Map #15900), The Martin Ranch Project.

Commercial and residential projects include cultural resource surveys, historic surveys, architectural surveys, Phase 2 testing and Phase 3 data collection at the CEQA and NEPA levels.

Education

Master of Arts, History, 1987
University of San Diego
Valedictorian/Summa cum
laude
Thesis: *History of San Diego
Transit Corporation*

Bachelor of Arts, History, 1984
University of San Diego,
California and Latin American
emphasis Magna cum laude

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology,
1984 University of San Diego,
California and Latin American
emphasis Magna cum laude

Associate of Arts, General,
1982 Grossmont College With
Honors

Experience

Recent and Selected Project Experience

Crawford Historic Services Historical Projects Consulting Services 1985-Present

Sole proprietor of historical projects consulting service with clients including:

- Michael Brandman and Associates, Orange County - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments for AT&T, T-Mobile, Royal Street Communications, Paratus, Cingular and Sprint Cell Tower sites in San Diego County, Orange County, Los Angeles County and Sacramento, 2005-Present.
- Federal Aviation Administration, Quieter Home Program - Historical and Architectural Assessment of approximately 3000 homes in Point Loma and San Diego for sound retrofitting, 2002-2007
- Marie Burke Lia, Attorney at Law - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments, National Register of Historic Places nominations, CEQA reports, and City of San Diego historical and architectural assessments for over two hundred properties in San Diego, La Jolla, and County of San Diego, 1987-Present
- Scott Moomjian, Attorney at Law - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments for over one hundred properties in San Diego, La Jolla, and County of San Diego, 1998-Present
- Archaeos, Inc. - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments of properties in San Diego County, Orange County, and Riverside County, 2003-Present
- Wright and L'Estrange, Robert Wright, Attorney at Law - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments for properties in San Diego County, 2003-2005
- Hecht, Solberg, Robinson, Goldberg and Bagley, Attorneys at Law – Preparation of Historical and Architectural assessments for properties in San Diego County, 2005
- Matthew Peterson, Attorney at Law - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments for properties in San Diego County, 2002-2004
- Island Architects, La Jolla - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments for properties in San Diego County, 2003
- Corky MacMillan Inc.- Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments for Properties in San Diego; Historical assistance with San Diego Naval Training Center Historic District and base closure issues, preparation of National Register of Historic Places nomination form for San Diego Naval Training Center, 1999-2003
- County of San Diego - Preparation of Historic Survey of Sweetwater/Bonita area for over 300 properties, 1996
- Scripps Institutions for Medicine and Science - Preparation of 75th Anniversary History of Scripps Institutions for Medicine and Science, 1997

- San Diego Gas & Electric Company - Preparation of 110th Anniversary History for SDG&E, 1991
- San Diego Trust and Savings Bank - Preparation of 100th Anniversary History of bank, 1988
- Great American Savings Bank - Preparation of 100th Anniversary History of bank, 1987
- San Diego Transit Corporation - Preparation of 100th Anniversary of corporation, 1985
- Jennings, Engstrand and Hendrickson Law firm - Preparation of research for San Diego County water rights case for successful presentation to U.S. Supreme Court, 1985
- La Jolla Historical Society - Archivist for historical collection, 2006

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Inc.

1990-1997, Senior Historian

1997-2001, Historical Consultant

Responsible for all phases of research, analysis and preparation of cultural resources reports for compliance with Federal, state, and local agencies and regulations.

Selected projects included:

- San Diego Naval Training Center - Preparation of National Register nomination for property including approximately 400 buildings
- Chollas Heights Radio Station - Preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey for radio station for approximately 100 buildings
- Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessment of properties including approximately 300 buildings
- Long Beach Naval Station and Shipyard - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessment of properties including approximately 750 buildings
- Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Pendleton - Preparation of History of Air Station
- Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii - Preparation of History of Air Base
- Naval Air Station, Guam - Preparation of Base Closure Documentation for approximately 150 structures
- San Diego Naval Air Station, Coronado - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessment of selected air base facilities
- Naval Air Station, El Centro - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessment of air base properties, including approximately 100 buildings
- San Diego Naval Station, 32nd Street - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessment of properties including approximately 350 buildings
- Caltrans - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments for approximately 200 properties in San Diego and Riverside Counties
- Kentucky Department of Transportation (KDOT) - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessments of approximately 100 properties in Louisville, Kentucky
- Miramar Naval Air Station - Preparation of Historical and Architectural Assessment of properties including approximately 250 buildings



San Diego Museum of Man
1984-1985; 1997-2000, Assistant Education Coordinator

Responsible for all phases of Education Department activities including teaching anthropology courses, preparation of newsletter, lecture and film series, trips, and overall programs for museum visitors.

San Diego Historical Society
1985-1988, Assistant Curator of Collections

Responsible for all phases of collection management and administration, research and exhibition for 20,000+ piece collection of San Diego history displayed in four local museums; supervision and management of Facade Easement Program for donation of historic building facades to Society; served as Museum Registrar which included documentation and management of all curatorial files, archival materials, object documentation, photograph collection, and art collection; supervision of volunteer program, student interns, and preparation of visitor materials and tours.

History, Anthropology and Political Science Lecturer
1987-Present

San Diego State University - 1989-Present

- Early/Modern World History
- Early/Modern U.S. History
- Early/Modern Latin American History
- Early/Modern Western Civilization

University of San Diego
1987-2007

- California History
- San Diego History
- Early/Modern World History
- Early/Modern U.S. History
- Renaissance History
- Early/Modern Western Civilization

United States International University
1990-2000

- The American Presidency
- Introduction to Political Science
- Early/Modern History of Asia
- Early/Modern Western Civilization
- Early/Modern World History
- Intercultural Communication
- American Culture



Grossmont College
1988-2002

- Early/Modern History of Women in Western Civilization
- Early/Modern Western Civilization
- Early/Modern World History
- Early/Modern Latin American History

PUBLICATIONS

Crawford, Kathleen A., "Fifty Years of the Journal of San Diego History," *Journal of San Diego History*, Fall 2005.

Engstrand, Iris H.W. and Kathleen A. Crawford, *Reflections: A History of the San Diego Gas & Electric Company, 1881-1991*, Heritage Press: Los Angeles, 1991.

Davie, Theodore and Kathleen A. Crawford, *A History of San Diego Trust & Savings Bank, 1888-1988*, San Diego Trust and Savings Bank: San Diego, 1988.

Crawford, Kathleen A, *A History of the San Diego Transit Corporation, 1886-1986*, San Diego Transit Corporation: San Diego, 1986.

Crawford, Kathleen A. "God's Garden: A History of the Grossmont Art Colony," *Journal of San Diego History*, Volume XX, Summer, 1985.

Crawford, Kathleen A. and Bruce Kammerling, "The Serra Museum and its Collections," *Some Reminiscences of Fray Junipero Serra*, Santa Barbara Mission Press: Santa Barbara, 1984.

Crawford, Kathleen A., "The General's Lady: Maria Amparo Ruiz Burton," *Journal of San Diego History*, Volume XIX, Fall, 1984.



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OBJECTIVE A position as an archaeologist allowing me to apply my skills in archaeology, survey and documentation.

EDUCATION B.A. Anthropology, June 2006
University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA
Emphasis in archaeology

EXPERIENCE

August 2008-
September 2008

Archaeological Crew Member, URS Corporation

- 6,500 Acre pedestrian survey in the Mojave Desert, CA
- Located prehistoric and historic sites.
- Recorded and mapped archaeological sites using TerraSync software on a Trimble.

July 2008

Archaeological Monitor, LSA Associates, Inc.

- Monitored for archaeological and paleontological artifacts during grading on a construction site.

January 2008- April 2008

Archaeological Crew Member, URS Corporation

- 7,500 Acre pedestrian survey in the Yuha Desert, CA
- Responsibilities included locating prehistoric and historic sites, locating previously recorded sites, taking and recording photographs of sites and artifacts, filling out DPR forms, and creating site maps with a Trimble

November 2007

Archaeological Crew Member, LSA Associates, Inc.

- 5,200 acre pedestrian survey in Chuckwalla Valley, CA
- Archaeological Crew Member. LSA Associates, Inc.
- Mid County Parkway Project. Testing at five prehistoric sites in Corona, Hemet, and Perris, CA

September 2007

Archaeological Field Assistant, MBA.

- Testing at one prehistoric site and numerous historical sites in Chino, CA.
- Responsibilities included pedestrian survey, excavation, screening, note keeping, draw, describe, and photograph historical structures on various ranches.

August 2007

Archaeological Field Assistant, MBA.

- Testing at numerous historical sites in Redlands, CA.
- Draw, map, describe and photograph historical structures in Redlands, CA.
- Responsibilities included excavation of trenches, using a variety of techniques, artifact collection, note keeping, screening, and sidewall profile drawing.

- August 2007 Archaeological Field Assistant, CRM Tech.
- Testing at one prehistoric site in Indio, CA.
 - Responsibilities included excavation of units, using a variety of techniques, screening, note keeping, artifact collection, and unit profile drawing.
- July 2007 Archaeological Crew Member, MBA.
- Numerous pedestrian surveys in Moreno Valley, CA to locate, draw, photograph and assess historic and prehistoric features for future development projects.
- June 2007-July 2007 Archaeological Crew Member, MBA.
- Testing of numerous prehistoric sites in Barstow, CA. Responsibilities included excavation of units and test pits, using a variety of techniques, screening, note keeping, artifact collection, and unit profile drawing.
 - Draw, describe, and photograph historic structures on Lenwood Ranch in Barstow, CA.
- 2005-Present Information Officer. Eastern Information Center. Riverside, California
- Manage and process records, reports and maps related to archaeological and historical sites in Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties
 - Conduct record searches for archaeologists, development firms, and government agencies
- Summer 2006 Laboratory Assistant. Archaeological Research Unit. University of California, Riverside
- Assisted in the laboratory analysis of stone artifacts collected from the Mojave Desert.
- 2003-2004 Volunteer. Natural History Museum, Los Angeles, California.
- Developed and designed activities to help families and children learn about the various exhibits in the Natural History Museum with a creative and interactive approach.
 - Participated in Family Fun Days at different locations each month.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

- Spring 2007 Audited Anthropology 191: Seminar in Cultural Resources Management. University of California, Riverside
- Fall 2004 Field Course in Archaeology: Survey and Documentation. University of California, Riverside
- Professor: Phil Wilke
 - Conducted field surveys of historic and aboriginal archaeological sites in Southern California.
 - Mapped sites
 - Documented sites on primary and archaeological site records
- Spring 2004 Geology Field Studies, Mojave National Preserve and San Andreas Fault from San Bernardino to central coast. Riverside Community College, California.
- Fall 2003 Geology Field Studies of the Colorado Plateau

HONORS AND AWARDS

Spring 2005	Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside
Fall 2002-2004	President's Honors List, Riverside Community College, California

ADDITIONAL SKILLS

- Extensive experience with Windows XP, Mac OS, Microsoft Office, Internet Explorer, Firefox, ArcPad, and TerraSync. Familiarity with Adobe Photoshop.
- Thorough knowledge of a 7.5' USGS topographic map, compass, range finder, and Trimble
- Fluent in Spanish; reading and writing ability in Arabic

***References upon request**

Appendix G:
Sickler Brothers Pala Mill in Wilderness Gardens
Open Preserve - County Historic Landmark Nomination



**SICKLER BROTHERS PALA MILL
IN
WILDERNESS GARDENS OPEN
SPACE PRESERVE**

County Historic Landmark Nomination

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation

8/3/2005

Lynne Newell Christenson Ph.D.
Research conducted by Ellen Sweet

Cover photo from *The Southern California Rancher*, February 1956

INTRODUCTION

Acquired by the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation (County Parks) in 1973, Wilderness Gardens represents the first open space preserve in the park system. The history of this park shows tremendous cultural and historic diversity and County Parks is committed to preservation of this unique history. Located in northern San Diego County astride the San Luis Rey River this hidden gem delights visitors. Wilderness Gardens Open Space Park has three important historic periods – the Luiseño period, the Sickler Brothers Pala Mill period, and the Manchester Boddy Wilderness Garden period

At this time, County Parks is submitting a nomination for only one historic period - the Sickler Brothers Mill period. County Parks anticipates future supplemental nominations for the other two periods. In addition to the mill foundation, Wilderness Gardens has the remains of a Luiseño Rancheria and some beautiful trees and plants from the 1950s Manchester Boddy garden.

WILDERNESS GARDENS OPEN SPACE PARK HISTORY

For more than 20,000 years the Luiseño Indians inhabited this area and gathered acorns from oaks growing along the San Luis Rey River. Evidence of this is reflected in the grinding rocks located along the river. The Luiseño were hunter-gatherers who moved from the mountains to the coast through a lush environment. They had a rich and diverse social and religious structure.

In 1881 the Sickler Brothers purchased this secluded section of the San Luis Rey River. By November 1881 the brothers were grinding corn and were ready to process wheat. The Sicklers were serious about providing a good product and operated the only mill in northern San Diego County for many years. The grinding stones were made in France and shipped to Missouri and then Oceanside, where they were hauled to Pala by wagon. To turn the stones and grind the flour, water from the river was diverted upstream into a flume and then dropped 20 feet onto the waterwheel installed next to the mill house.

The Sicklers devoted ten years to this business. It was highly profitable, but it appears that no one came forward to run the mill after the Sickler Brothers ceased operation in the 1890s. Since then, the property has changed hands several times. In 1930 the John Long family built a house, barn and outbuildings on the ranch. The barn was built from box lumber shipped from China. These buildings can be seen today. During this time changes were made to the gristmill, including the enclosure of doors, windows, and other openings in the rock foundation.

The next major owner was Manchester Boddy, noted editor, publisher and owner of the *Los Angeles Daily News*. The name Wilderness Gardens developed from his ownership and love of gardens. He bought the property in 1954 and developed a second garden in the wilderness. His first, Descanso Gardens in La Cañada, has been restored and is a Los Angeles County park run by a nonprofit organization. An avid horticulturalist, Boddy planted thousands of camellia, azaleas, rhododendrons, lilacs, and many other shrubs and flowers at Wilderness Gardens. You can still see many of these among the oaks, sycamores and other native plants.

GRIST MILLS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

A gristmill, or flourmill, is a place where farmers brought their crops of wheat, corn, barley, etc. to be ground into flour. Mills were essential to a farmer's economic success. They needed a large mill to grind and bag their grain for sale.

Judge Benjamin Hayes toured San Diego County several times and wrote detailed observations, which have been very helpful to historians. During an 1867 trip he toured the remains of the San Diego Mission, dam, and aqueduct or flume (Pourade 1861:121). Hayes said that after flowing from the dam through the flume the water was stored in a settling basin near the mission. He said that there was a “*.4-inch penstock through which the water was forced by a pressure chamber apparently to turn the wheel of a grist mill.*” The precise date that the dam, flume and other structures were built is unknown, but it is generally thought to be about 1807 to 1813. At some time shortly after that, the first gristmill in San Diego was built.

Joshua Sloane built a wind-powered gristmill on Presidio Hill. Remains of the mill were noted on the hill in 1858 (Journal of San Diego Vol. 4). In the 1850s Julian Ames owned the smallest of the San Diego ranchos, La Cañada de los Coches. He erected a gristmill and also sold soap to the residents of Old Town (Pourade 1963:262).

In his *History of San Diego*, William Smythe (1908:371) notes the business houses in San Diego New Town in 1872:

Two commission houses; two wholesale liquor houses; two millinery stores; seven hotels; three fancy goods stores; two saddlery stores; three dry goods stores; three lumber yards; two furniture stores; four drug stores; two tin-ware stores, two book stores, five livery stables, two fruit stores; one bank; twenty-three saloons ("they dispense," says the *World*, "an excellent article of whiskey"); one boot and shoe store; one sash, door, and building furnisher; two Chinese stores; two jewelry stores; four restaurants; two breweries; one foundry; twenty general merchandise stores; two steam planing, turning, and scroll saw mills; and one steam flour mill.

The Lankershim Steam Flour Mill was located in San Diego New Town on the block bordered by Twelfth, Thirteenth, K and L Streets (City of San Diego 1874). Farmers brought their wheat from all over the county by wagon to sell to the mill. In Campo the Gaskill Brothers built a gristmill in 1878 (*San Diego Union* 1:3). Another mill was noted in the 1874 directory as being located at the foot of Seventh St. with E. Cook as the proprietor. The capacity was listed as 120 barrels per day.

THE SICKLER BROTHERS MILL HISTORY

In 1880-81, M. M. Sickler (1851-1940) and his brother W. A. Sickler (born 1855) purchased land and built the Pala Mill (also known as the Sickler Brothers Mill) along the San Luis Rey River near Pala. San Diego property records show that Joseph K. Henderson deeded the mill site to M.M. Sickler in 1881 (Deed Book 39:437). M.M. deeded half of this property to W. A. Sickler in October of 1882 (Deed Book 42). George W. Hazzard deeded more land to M.M. in 1887 (Deed Book 89:137). The 1880 Census shows two Sickler brothers in the San Pasqual District. William A., age 24, was listed as a schoolteacher and Arthur B, age 19, and listed as a farmer. Nothing more was found about Arthur B. Sickler.

The Sickler brothers and their family arrived in San Diego County in 1868 (Sickler 1958a). Marian M. Sickler (frequently called M.M. Sickler) married Lilla W. Curtis and had two sons. We know very little about one son, Allan (1881-1962), other than he eventually moved to Ramona. The other son, Fred M. Sickler (1879-1962) discovered a pink crystal previously unknown around Pala in 1901 (*S.D. Union-Tribune* November 21, 2002). The pink crystal was

eventually named Kunzite and was determined by Tiffany and Co. in New York to be an attractive and desirable stone. W.A. Sickler married Florence (1891-1961). They had no children.

M.M. and W.A. Sickler were skilled in many ways. M. M. Sickler surveyed the road from Pauma Valley up Palomar Mountain. W.A. Sickler surveyed the Escondido canal or flume system, which transferred water from the San Luis Rey River to Lake Wohlford (*The Southern California Rancher* 1956). He was also a schoolteacher. M.M. Sickler even contemplated attaching a sawmill to the gristmill machinery to process wood obtained from Mt. Palomar (Elliott 1883:189).

The history of the Sickler Brothers in San Diego County is noted in the *San Diego Union*. M.M. Sickler was a member of the Signal Office located in Sacramento. *The Union* noted in December of 1880 that he was leaving the service in the spring of 1881 and would join his brother W.A. Sickler to build a flourmill at Pala. It was noted that W. A was already in San Diego attending the Teachers' Institute and that he planned to go to Pala soon.

In June of 1881 a *Union* article by "Wanderers" under the title of "A Trip Through the County" stated that the Sickler Brothers were at work on their "flouring mill." The Wanderers went on to say that the brothers planned to run their machinery by water that would be brought from the river by ditch. The ditch would end at a place where the height of the water fall was with sufficient force to turn the wheel. It was noted that the Sicklers would be ready for business about September 1881.

Another *Union* article dated July 13, 1881 stated that "the entire outfit for a flour mill" was waiting for pickup by the Sicklers at the wharf. While it did not define what the "outfit" was, it did go on to say, "The entire outfit appears to be first class, and there is no reason why the Sickler Brothers should not make as good flour as mills in the state." The newspaper went on to speculate that the presence of the mill would stimulate farming in the San Diego interior, which was especially adapted to growing choice grains. The building and machinery cost \$5,000 (*S.D. Union* Oct. 22, 1881).

The mill didn't open for business in September as planned. An article on November 2, 1881 stated that there were many problems that slowed the opening. The types of problems were not mentioned. It did say that the Sicklers would be ready for grinding in a short period. In fact, the *Union* reported that they were up and running just three days later (*S.D. Union* November 5, 1881). It also noted that they had been grinding corn and were ready to begin on wheat.

Bear Valley, now known as Valley Center, was a small town in 1881. Valley Center is close to Wilderness Gardens but getting there requires travel over a very steep road. Wilderness is in the San Luis Rey Valley while Valley Center is high on the top of a mesa north of the river. The 1881 *Union* paper noted that a rail line was in place about 15 miles from Bear Valley. Grain, fruits and grapes were being grown in the area and the railroad would provide much needed transportation. The advent of the railroad brought "quite a number of strangers," which would benefit the Sickler's mill. By November 26, 1881 the mill was a success. One month later the *San Diego Union* reported that the mill had all the work it could handle, turning out 12 barrels of flour per day (*S.D. Union*, December 27, 1881).

The mill was declared a success in February of 1882 (*S.D. Union* February 224, 1882). A paragraph noted that the Sickler Brothers sent much flour to San Diego. In addition the flour was considered a high quality product. By April of 1885 a Mr. Boorman ran the mill for the Sickler

Brothers (*S.D. Union* April 26, 1885). This also showed how successful the mill had become, now that the brothers could afford to hire someone to run the mill.

An advertisement in the *San Diego Union* on March 4, 1882 noted the following charges at the Pala Mill:

Wheat 39 cents per 100 pounds
Corn 39 cents per 100 pounds
Barley, fine, \$3.90 per ton
Barley, coarse, \$3.50 per ton

Less than one year following the start of the mill, a *S.D. Union* (April 7, 1882) article notes that the County Board of Supervisors was funding a road into the San Luis Rey River Valley. Two possible alternatives were the Veal Road and the Sickler Road. The Veal road would travel from Mesa Grande through Potrero intersecting the Palomar Mountain Road. The Sickler Road traveled from Bear Valley to the San Luis Rey River near Pala. The newspaper called for both to be funded because of the increase in people and commerce in the area. The Sickler Road was built because an 1884 article noted that the brothers were repairing it following a severe storm (*S.D. Union* April 20, 1884).

A Mrs. Sickler wrote an article to the paper about that 1884 storm (*San Diego Sun* March 27, 1884). Mrs. Sickler stated that the mill was isolated by high waters in the San Luis Rey River. Some damage occurred to the flume and the Sickler Road because of large boulders that rolled onto to both. They had to blast the rocks off the flume. Many people in Pala, including the Sicklers, were short of food due to the heavy rains and flooding river. She notes that “we had nothing to eat but flour for a long time, until very recently, when Mr. Henderson divided his dried peas, and that gave us quite a ”variety”.” Men had to use cornhusks in place of tobacco.

Henry G. Fenton of San Pasqual Valley remembers going to the Pala Mill as a boy (*The Southern California Rancher* 1956). His employer would haul wheat from the San Pasqual to the Pala Mill, have it ground, and then haul it back to San Pasqual. It took all day one way, and sometimes more. The Sickler Brothers Mill was the only mill operating in the north of San Diego County. Fenton remembers that it was easier to haul the grain to the Pala Mill than to its competitor, the Ames Mill at Los Coches, near Lakeside.

Having corn and wheat ground into flour at the mill was not a quick operation. Since it was the only mill in the area and the only means of getting corn and wheat to the mill was by wagon, it often took people several days to get to and from the mill. Once at the mill people had to wait from days to several weeks to get their crop processed. Families made this a fun family outing. Customers and their families would camp at the mill for two weeks or more, sharing stories and recipes, and trading goods. Mrs. Sickler even taught school to the children. The schoolhouse was placed on skids (like a sleigh) and moved up and down the valley for many years after.

M.M. Sickler lived in San Diego in 1889-1900 (City Directory 1889-1890). His occupation was listed as district clerk at the U.S. post office and his residence was on Ivy between Fourth and Fifth Sts. He returned to Pala to run the mill by 1899-1900 (San Diego Directory 1899-1900). The 1904 and 1907 City and County directories show M. M. Sickler at Pala with his son, Fred M. Sickler.

W. A. Sickler retired from the Pala Mill in April of 1882 (*S.D. Union* April 20, 1882). The article stated that he would return to his previous occupation as a schoolteacher. A *San Diego Sun*

article in June of 1900 notes that W. A., superintendent of the Escondido ditch line, fell on his head down a 24-foot well. He was returning home after dark when the accident happened. People eventually heard him yelling and got him out. The paper noted that he had serious spine injuries and it was doubtful he would live. However, it seems he was back in Pala in 1901 starting another flour mill (*S. D. Union* April 7, 1901).

HOW MILLS WORKED

The Sickler Brothers used the state of the art components in the Pala Mill. The Sickler Mill waterwheel is an iron-undershot type of turbine. Specifically, it is a James Leffel & Sons 48 horsepower turbine water wheel (*S.D. Union* October 22, 1881.)

Europeans brought the technology of waterwheels with them when they settled in America (American Society of Mechanical Engineers 1993). Water powered the gristmills and other industries of the colonies. By 1860, waterpower predominated as the source of energy for industry in the United States. Near the start of the nineteenth century water wheel design changed because of the increased availability and reduced cost of iron. This also led to the development of hydraulic turbines. In France, Jean Victor Poncelet introduced the use of curved blades, which more than doubled the efficiency of an undershot wheel. Curved blades reduced the hydrodynamic turbulence losses from the water impact on the wheel.

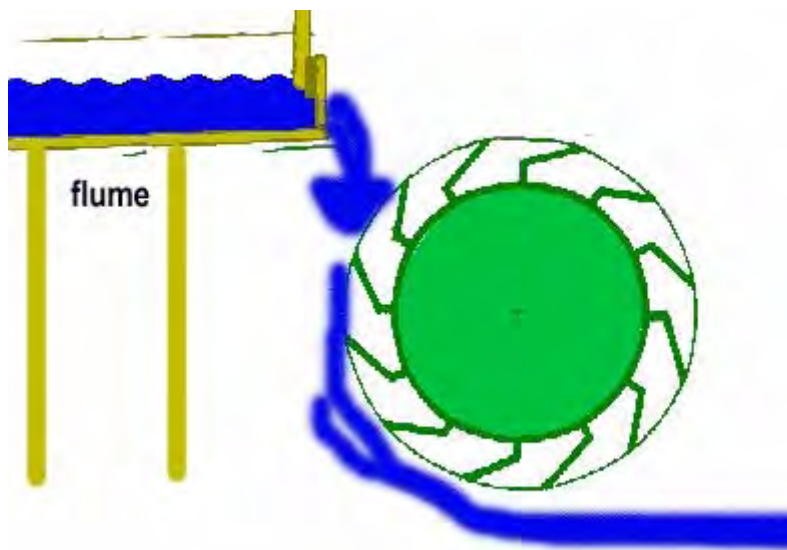


Figure 2. Undershot mill water wheel similar to the one at Wilderness Gardens.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, steam and electric power made inroads into the virtual monopoly that waterwheels and hydraulic turbines had as a source of mechanical power. These new technologies permitted mill locations away from rivers and streams. They also supplied larger amounts of power than were available at many waterpower sites and they were not limited by seasonal variations in water flow. By the middle of the twentieth century waterwheels and turbines had practically disappeared from use as sources of direct mechanical power for industry in America. The old, smaller waterwheels that had powered mills directly were cast aside, abandoned in place, or tossed onto scrap piles.

The selection of a site for a mill is known as a “place” or “seat.” Five factors had to be taken into consideration: first, the stream itself; second, the type of dam to construct; third, availability of building materials; fourth, type of waterwheel; and fifth, ease of access to a method of obtaining raw materials and transporting the manufactured goods to market.

Early settlers tried to locate their mills on streams that had a reliable flow of water year round (Polino n.d.). The Sicklers favored a site on the San Luis Rey River because it flowed throughout the year. In 1883 the river was described as a large stream and Elliot noted that Pala was the best-watered tract in the county (1883: 189). The word “Pala” is a Luiseño word meaning “water” (Elliott 1883:189). The two best types of streams for mills were ones with a high volume of water with either a low or high velocity. A stream with a low volume of water and low velocity was not effective as a mill site because not enough power was available to turn a waterwheel. A high volume of water with a high velocity was the ideal. To accomplish this, the Sickler Brothers built a flume and installed a water drop from the flume to the wheel of over 20 feet.

The next step was to improve the waterpower of the river by constructing a dam. The purpose of the dam was to control the force of the water by raising the level of the water and forming a pond above the dam. While we believe that the Sickler’s used a dam, it has yet to be found. We do have a flume that runs from the San Luis Rey River to just above the waterwheel. The fall from the flume to the wheel was of about 25-30 feet directly to the waterwheel.

A third important factor in considering a site for a mill was the availability of materials for construction of the mill house. Palomar Mountain and the San Luis Rey river area had an abundance of the raw materials needed. The area had numerous oak, pine, and sycamore trees. The gorge walls had many rocks. Mills were usually constructed of wood and stone (as was the Sickler Brothers mill) and were built next to the dam or in some cases at the end of a ditch called a flume, canal or headrace. This headrace carried the water from the stream to the wheelhouse.

The fourth factor was the waterwheel itself. The early waterwheels were constructed almost entirely of wood. Wood dried out fast causing the wheel buckets to leak and lose power, so people turned to iron and steel wheels. There were four basic styles of waterwheels used in the mills; undershot, breastshot, overshot, and pitchback. The style of waterwheel actually refers to the buckets and the source of water. When water falls from above, the undershot is the most efficient. For a waterwheel in a flowing stream, the overshot type is the most efficient. The undershot wheel is common use in the operation of gristmills (Frizell 1893). The Sicklers built an undershot type of wheel.

The final consideration was easy access to a method of obtaining raw materials and transporting the manufactured goods. Farmers brought their grain to the mill. It was the responsibility of the farmer to take the flour to its destination – either to the railroad, or back to their farm or ranch for sale to markets, stores, or other outlets.

The Water Wheel

The Sickler Brothers waterwheel is a cast-iron turbine with iron buckets on a horizontal cast-iron shaft, which previously ran into the building powering the grinding stones. Water wheels wholly of cast iron are not common, according to Frizell (1893). He differentiates between the terms “water wheel,” from “turbine.” A turbine is a wheel running on a horizontal shaft, with a diameter nearly or quite equal to the fall, sometimes greatly exceeding the latter, the water acting on the wheel mainly by gravity. Such wheels continued to be made after the substitution of iron

for wood in construction. Turbines of 5 feet diameter would not only furnish the same power as much larger diameter water wheels, but would run with a speed of 200 or 300 revolutions a minute. This provided an enormous practical advantage for the turbines. The turbine wheels as the one used at the Sickler Mill are among the most efficient. The turbine wheels are compact and convenient.

The manufacturer of the Sickler waterwheel, James Leffel & Sons, was a family run business started by James Leffel (1806-1866) of Ohio. James Leffel was a natural mechanic and an inventive genius. He is credited with erecting the first foundry in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, in 1840. In addition to several foundries, Leffel also built a cotton mill and several stove factories. Leffel also patented a water wheel, which was the early ancestor of the present celebrated turbine water wheel. His sons were active in the business.



Figure 3. The waterwheel at the Sickler Brothers Pala Mill

The Grinding Stones

The grinding stones for the Sickler Mill were made in Paris, France and originally transported to Missouri. Grandson Fred W. Sickler stated that the Sickler grinding stones were taken from an old mill near the family home in St. Louis, Missouri (Sickler 1958). The Curtis and Sickler families were millwrights in St. Louis in the mid 1800s, although Fred did not have exact dates of their operation. The assumption is that the stones were no longer in use in Missouri and M. M. and W. A. Sickler requested their use in the Pala Mill. The stones were transported via ship to Oceanside and then to the Pala Mill.

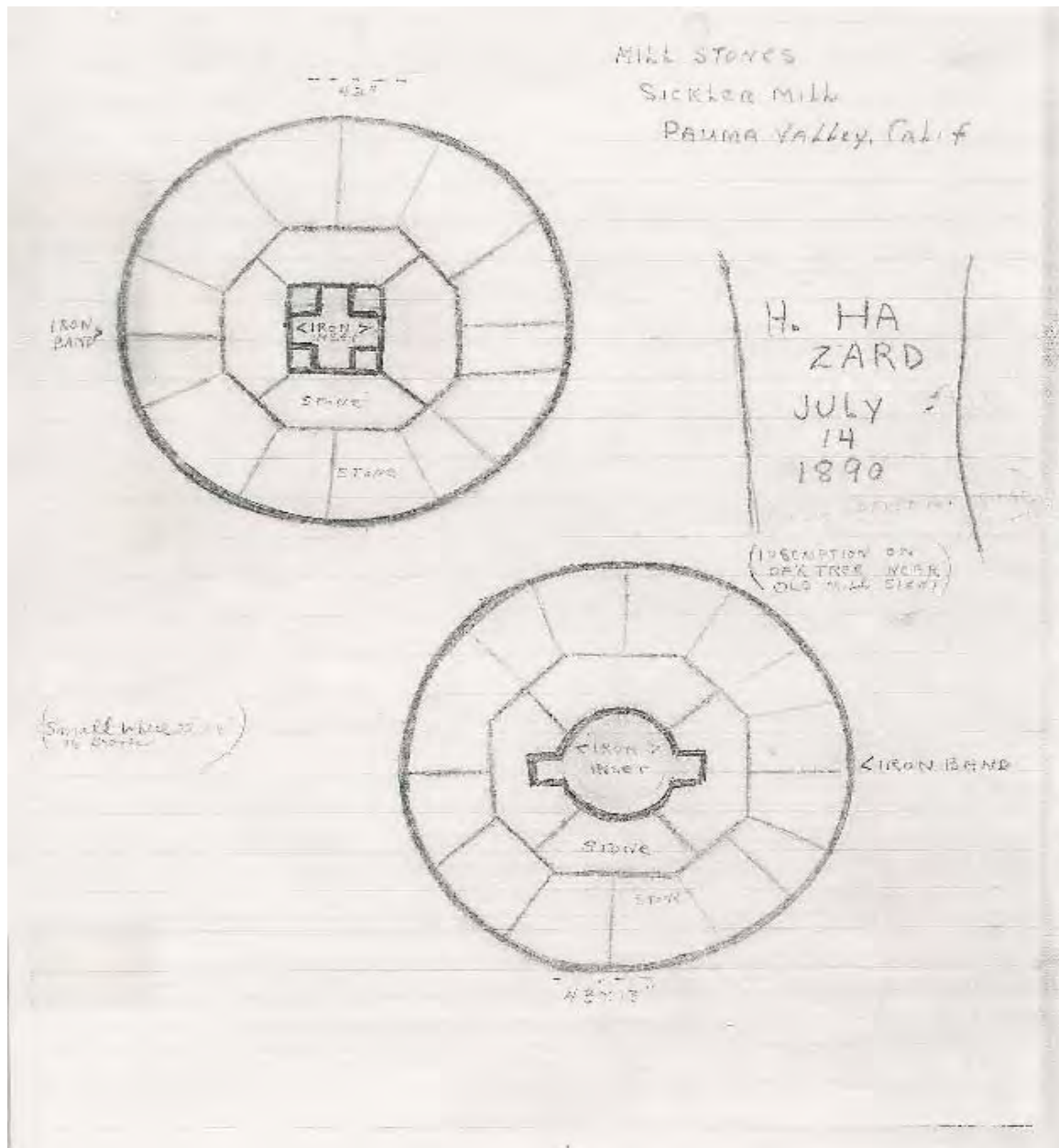


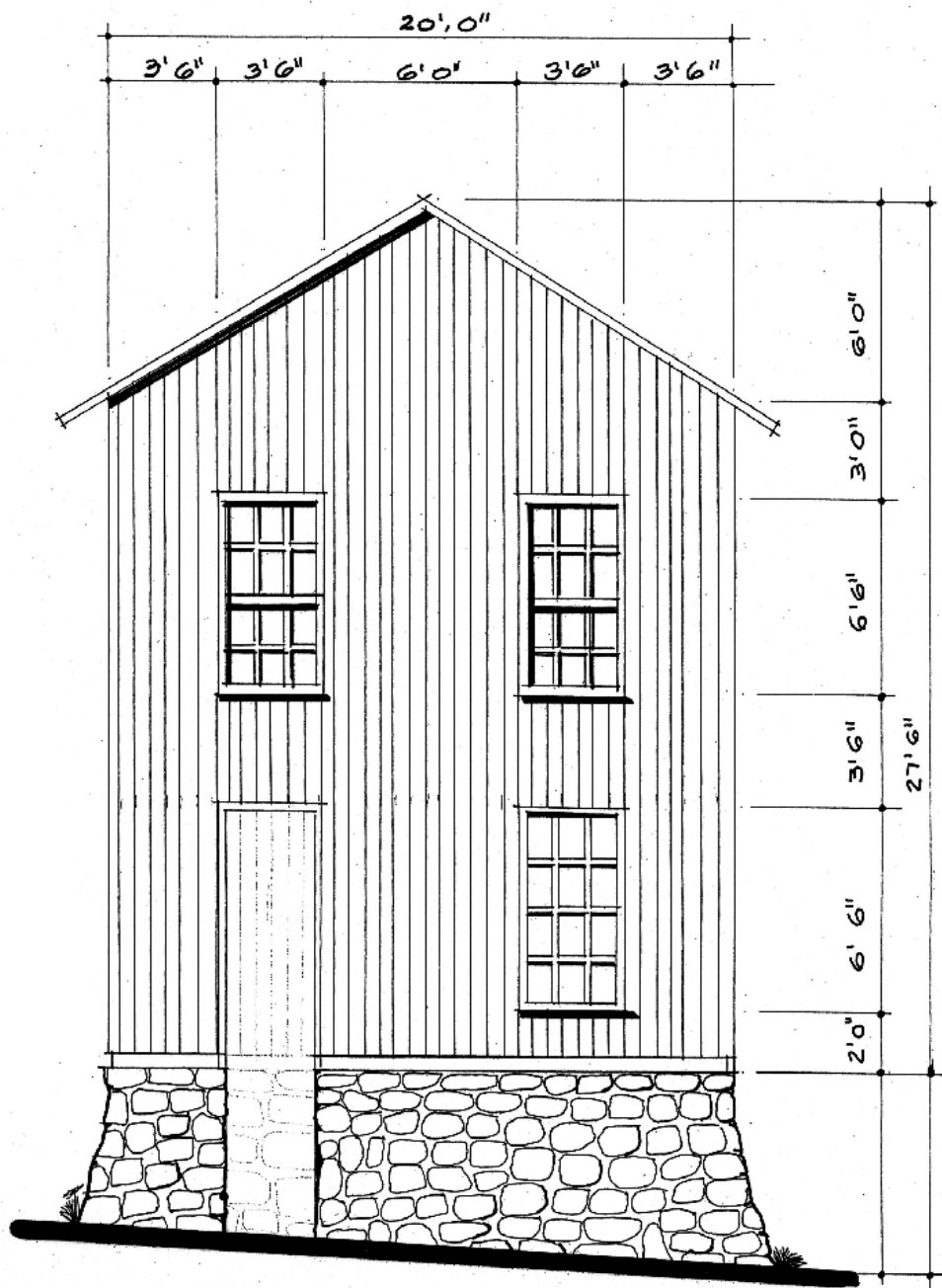
Figure 4. Drawing of the mill grinding stones by Mrs. Tex Moody (daughter of Fred M. Sickler) (Sickler 1958b).

Fred W. Sickler (Sickler 1958a) remembered three composite stones: one upper, one lower, and one smaller. They were straw and yellow colored originally, but turned gray from too much sun. The upper stone was 43 X 13 inches while the lower stone was 42 X 13 inches. The upper stone had channels cut in the center attached to the shaft. The channel was also used to remove the stone. Each stone was made of about 20 small pieces. Four central lozenges surrounded by 13 to 15 wedges each. The small stone, 22 X 4 inches, was composed of only two segments. It had 16 radial grooves. The stones are currently privately owned

CONDITION OF THE MILL BUILDING

The original mill building was a three-story wood over stone building, 20 X 40 feet in size. The water turbine is located on the east side of the building. Various photographs exist of the building in its complete state, showing the north and east sides. One interesting note is that some photographs show vertical wood siding and others show horizontal wood siding (Figs. 5, 6, & 7). Ranger Araceli Marin made architectural drawings of the mill based on the historic photos (Figs 5, 6, & 7). Figure 1, the photo on the first page shows horizontal siding (The *Southern California Rancher*). The number of windows on the east side also changes (Figs 1 and 7). In photos taken in 1932 the wooden superstructure was still in place (Green 1933). The north side clearly has boards running horizontally with 4 windows and one door in the foundation. The east side shows vertically positioned boards with four windows. A photo in an article in the *Southern California Rancher* of 1956 showed the mill still intact. However, it is unknown when the *Southern California Rancher* photo was taken. Some time in the 1950s the wooden parts of the building were dismantled and used to build a house in Valley Center (local history). Only the stone foundation remains at the mill site (Figure 8).

The Sickler Mill building currently consists of the rock foundation and the cast-iron water turbine. The rock foundation is a rectangle (20X40 feet) made of local rocks and stones. Door spaces in the foundation were filled with concrete at some unknown date. The floor currently is cement with several large pipes emerging from the cement near the water wheel.



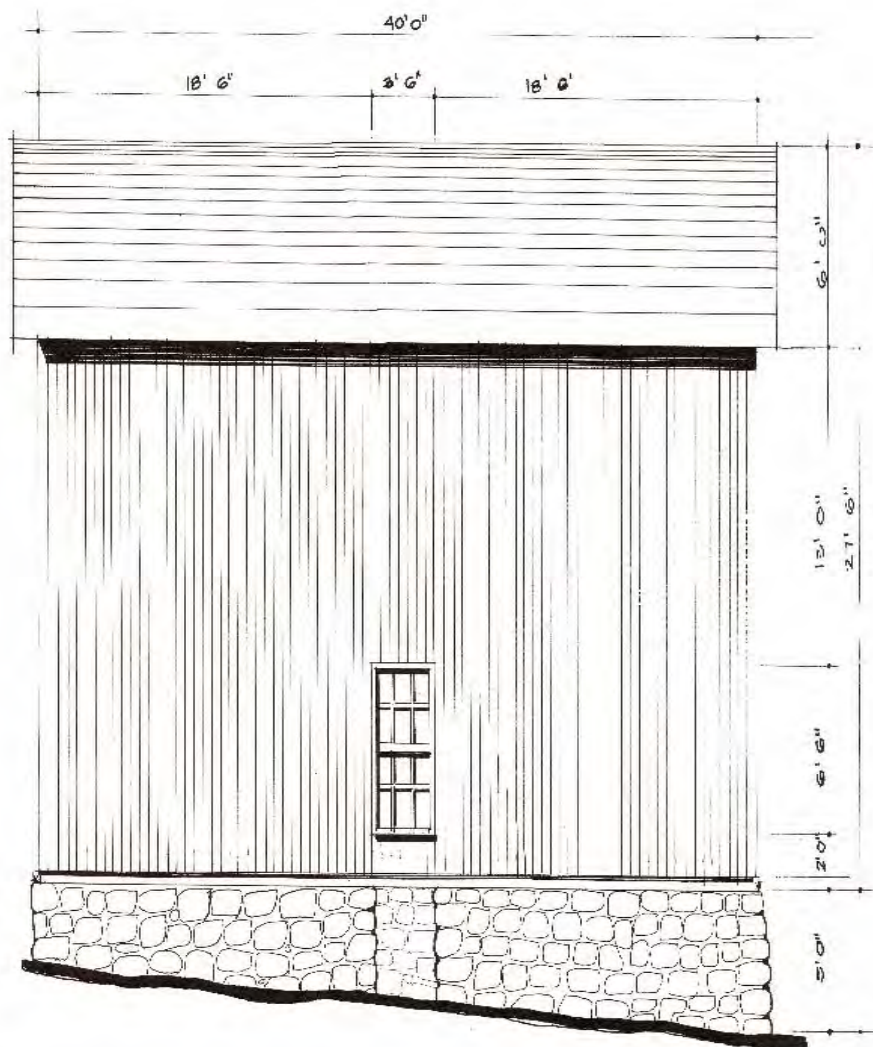
SICKLER GRIST MILL
PROJECTED NORTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/4" = 1'0"
 DRAWN BY ARACELI MARIN ON NOV-DEC 2004

Figure 5. Sickler Brothers Pala Mill vertical siding.



SICKLER GRIST MILL
PROJECTED NORTH ELEVATION SCALE $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'0"$
 DRAWN BY ARACELI MARIN ON NOV-DEC 2004

Figure 6. Sickler Brothers Pala Mill horizontal siding.



SICKLER GRIST MILL
PROJECTED EAST ELEVATION SCALE 1/4" = 1' 0"
 DRAWN BY ARACELI MARIN ON NOV-DEC 2004

Figure 7. Sickler Brothers Pala Mill vertical siding.



Figure 8. Sickler Mill Foundation in 2004. Note the water wheel to the left.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation submits that the Sickler Brothers Pala Mill is historically significant as a site under criteria (1), (3), and (4), as follows:

1. The Sickler Mill is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of San Diego County.
 - It was the first mill built in northern San Diego County and, based on the current research, is the only remaining gristmill foundation in San Diego County.
 - It exemplifies the ranching and homesteading period of the late Nineteenth Century in northern San Diego County. Without a gristmill many farmers would not have been able to process their grains.
2. The Sickler Mill embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
 - It was state of the art for mills, including a James Leffel & Sons 48 horsepower turbine and grinding stones made in Paris, France.
 - Gristmills were built in a distinctive method of construction, beginning with a large rock foundation and then a wooden superstructure of 2-3 stories high. As seen in the drawings, the original structure exemplifies this distinctive method of construction.
3. The Sickler Mill has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of San Diego County.

- Although no subsurface excavations have been done, it is likely that significant artifacts can be found that will yield important information on the history of San Diego County.

The integrity of the foundation is excellent. Based on early photographs, the original structure is intact. Concrete infill in door and window areas is reversible, but has probably helped hold the structure intact. County Parks is committed to maintaining the structure in its current condition and to interpreting the foundation and gristmill to the public.

CONCLUSION

M.M. Sickler and his brother W.A. Sickler came to California from Kansas in the 1868. After attempting various other professions, both brothers returned to a family business by constructing a gristmill in the San Luis Rey River Valley. This was the first gristmill in northern San Diego County and assisted in the farming and ranching of this region. It was successful for over 20 years. The rock foundation and waterwheel exist on site and the grinding stones are still in the area. This resource is significant to the broad history of San Diego County because it is the first gristmill in northern San Diego County and is the last remaining structure of any gristmill in the County and because it exemplifies a distinctive form of architecture unique to gristmills.

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